PALMETTO STANDARD.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State.

D. WAVIS MELTON, Esq., Editor and Proprietor. } CHESTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1851. { VOLUME II.....NUMBER 49. WHOLE NUMBER 101.

Humorous Reading.

THOMAS ELMS, OR THE MAN LOST.

Among the heroes destined to live on the pages of history is the one whose name heads this sketch; "take him all in all"

He was as true a knight of the needle,
As ever took shears in hand.

He wore a tremendous pair of silver-mounted spectacles, which had been bequeathed him by a grandfather, long since deceased, and in whose visionary powers he entertained a strong belief; hence, as he said, his superiority in one work: be that as it may, his spectacles and he never parted company, but always struck to each other to the last stitch. Thomas had one failing which his acquaintances frequently took advantage of, and he was constantly the cause of some joke at his own expense. One very cold night, [illegible] Esq., Tailor, was persuaded by one of a party of select individuals assembled to spend a short time at a [illegible] in enjoying the "feast of reason and flow of soul" in a style peculiar to themselves. He did not need a great deal of coaxing, but on his spectacles and a great [illegible] by the way had lasted him ten [illegible] announced himself ready. The [illegible] situated about two miles from [illegible] which gave our hero birth, and was [illegible] sandy road running direct [illegible] swampy flat or lowland, [illegible] lighted by an ignis-fatuus [illegible] road our worthies travelled [illegible] till they reached the tavern, [illegible] story short, the friends of [illegible] succeeded in getting that [illegible] comfortably furnished with a [illegible] be joyful as he could well [illegible], and, after placing him on his [illegible] homeward. Now, it is necessary [illegible] to know that there is a [illegible] path by the side of the above mentioned road and situated between that and the [illegible], and along this path, which it was [illegible] to travel with some caution in the [illegible] party took their way. On reaching [illegible] certain point of the road, they dodged [illegible] some bushes and allowed the tailor [illegible] on his own account, which he did [illegible] a loud joyful manner, singing at the top [illegible] voice all the songs in the book, though [illegible] a strange wandering from the original [illegible]. At last, Mr. Thomas Elms stopped [illegible] there was his house with the bright [illegible] in the window as plain as could be, so [illegible] would just step in and caution the old lady against sitting up so late for him in future. Accordingly, on he went, but with a strange feeling of muddiness around his understanding, which he could not satisfactorily account for; however, he could brush off the mud as soon as he should reach the house, so he kept on. But now the light began to move slowly away from him, and astonished at such a proceeding, he broke out with—"I say—a old woom'n, where you goin' to?" with a peculiar style of expression, which sounded very refreshing to his companions; but as no answer came to his relief he exhausted all the invectives he was master of, and pushed vigorously forward. It was getting [illegible] at every step, but he was not a man to be baffled by trifles; so after much [illegible] he threw his arms frantically forward, [illegible] open the door, but to grasp wildly in support, for he was rapidly disappearing in a soft, muddy spot, (as he thought) [illegible] bottom; in a twinkling he was [illegible] pits, with the joyful hope of [illegible] much further. It was of no use [illegible]; for as often as he did so, he sank [illegible] in the mud, so he stood perfectly [illegible] and commenced a series of appeals [illegible] which was really affecting to hear. [illegible] something rustled past him, and in [illegible] giving way to his feelings, he shouted [illegible] tremulous voice—

[illegible] lost!"

"[illegible]-oo-oo-oo?" asked an owl at some [illegible] with a quivering voice, beginning [illegible] way in the gamut, and describing all [illegible] at each exclamation.

"Thomas Elms," replied the sinking man.

"Who-oo-oo-oo?" said the inquisitive night bird.

"Tailor," he responded.

Again the preceding question came borne on the wind, and this time it sounded like a prolonged "where!"

"Wareham," he shouted with a passionate burst of grief, "don't you know me!" but the voice ceased, and Mr. Thomas Elms was alone. He felt himself rapidly going. A disagreeable fog prevailed before his eyes, and, with a shivering voice, he commenced the litany, beginning with "O, Lord, have mercy on us," &c., continuing it with heartfelt emotion till he concluded; and, folding his arms, he was about resigning himself to his fate, when two or three strong arms grasped him and pulled him from the mud.

"Why, Simpson, is this you?" said the drowned man, the tears falling in abundance.

"Certainly, Elms, where have you been all the time? couldn't you see the road with them spectacles on?"

Elms did not answer. A disagreeable consciousness pervaded his mind, and he suffered himself to be taken to the nearest tavern, where he was washed and put to bed, and in the morning reached home, the sole proprietor of a severe cold, from the effects of which he recovered sooner than the night's adventure; for the story spread, and not a boy about town but what would peep round a corner and shout after him, "Man a lost!" and at the same time run and dodge stones and other missiles which he would hurl at them.

A coquette is a rose bush from which every young beau plucks a leaf and the thorns are left for the husband.

A Manly Youth.

Last week the "Swampscot Dorcas Sewing Society" held their annual meeting, and on motion, it was voted "That our parson wait on Tony Jones and see if nothing can't be done to correct the manners of young Tony." The next day the parson called on Tony, Senior, and informed him respecting the object of his visit. Tony listened patiently while the parson rehearsed the object of his visit, to which he replied:—

"Parson, I'd let Tony go to meetin every Sunday, if I only know'd you's goin' to preach; but, parson, there ain't a boy in the city of Swampscot what's got more manners than my Tony, and I can convince you of that in just a minit. You see Tony out there skinning them 'niffers!"

The parson nodded assent.

"Now, see, I'll call him," and raising his voice to the highest pitch, he shouted—

"Tony!"

The response was quick and equally loud—"Sir."

"Do you hear that, parson!" said the old man. "Don't you call that manners!"

"That is all very well," replied the parson, "as far as it goes!"

"What do you mean by "far as it goes?" That boy, sir, always speaks respectfully to me when I call him;" then raising his voice, he again called—"Tony!"

The response, "Sir," was equally loud and prompt. Again the old man called—

"Tony!"

The boy dropped a half-dressed fish, and shaking his fist at his sire, yelled out—

"*You miserable, black, old drunken snob, I'll come there in just two minutes, and maul you like blazes!*"

The parson was astounded. The old man was disconcerted for the moment, but instantly recovering himself, he tapped the parson on the shoulder, saying—"You see, parson, my boy has got *grit* as well as *manners*. That chap will make an ornament to your society one o' these days."

I need not add, that the parson incontinently nuzzled.

Thought I'd Let Him Go.

About ten days ago, a poor man who was in the habit of assisting the hackney coachman at one end of the watering houses at the west end of the town, died, and a friend of his took the trouble to go about and raise a subscription to aid the afflicted widow in her distress. She seemed to feel the kindness very sensibly, and the activity of her friend had the desired effect to a great extent, the moment he represented the loss she had sustained.

He visited the lodging in a day or two, but was surprised at not seeing the body. He went up a pair of stairs higher, and there he saw the widow, who did not appear comfortable at being observed.

"I have brought you some money to bury poor Jack," said he, "but where is he?"

"Why, to tell you the truth," replied she, "poor fellow! I was too poor to keep him any longer."

"Well, I'm glad at any rate, that you had money enough to bury him."

"Bury him! poor fellow, I was too poor to bury him."

"And what have you done with him then?" cried the man, to whose imagination a premature resurrection of poor Jack was presenting itself.

"Why I thought the body was of no use, and as his soul could not be hurt by anything that happened to it, I might as well let it go."

"And where the deuce is it gone?" said he.

"Why to the *anatomy room*," said she; *'a gentleman offered me four guineas for the poor fellow, and I thought it better to let him have him just as he lay.*"

KEEPING SECRETS.—Mr. Ekscelle's wife was always scolding him for presuming to doubt that a woman could keep a secret.—He returned home one night about eleven o'clock, and Mrs. E. observed that he was very dejected and started at every footstep. His actions attracted the attention of his wife, who asked him what ailed him?

"Nothing," said he gruffly, "go to bed."

"Why what can ail you, Mr. E.? You look as if you had killed somebody."

Mr. E. started and turned pale; Mrs. E. entreated him to tell her what had happened.

"You know," said he, "how I love you, and I will never, never tell any one if you don't want me to."

Mr. E. hesitated a moment, and then said solemnly, "Wife, I put my life in your hands; reveal what I am now about to tell you, and I shall be—I cannot say the word." I have had bad luck all day, and as I was returning home this evening—I can't go on. Enough, the body is buried under the elm in the wood. I did not mean to kill him, but I struck him when I was angry."

Mrs. E. was horrified, but said nothing.—Mr. E. was silent, and next morning went out before breakfast, and did not return. About an hour afterwards Mrs. Gabble came in to see her dear friend. "Oh, Mrs. G., said Mrs. E., 'you can't think what has happened. Mr. E. has kill—oh dear me, I didn't mean to tell."

"What is it, my dear?" said Mrs. G., "tell your dear friend, won't you? It shant go any further."

"Well don't tell anybody. Mr. E. has killed a man and buried him under the elm."

"Good gracious!" said Mrs. G., and took her departure, "who'd a thought it!"

Towards night Mr. E. returned home and found a policeman with a warrant to arrest him for murdering six men, and then robbing them. He was taken to the magistrate's office, but after having had a moment's private conversation with him, the Judge beckoned a constable to him, and whispered a few words in his ear. The constable soon returned, and held up a dead *toad*, which was the body Mr. E. had killed and buried. Mrs. E. never said a word after that about women keeping secrets.

The Shaker Outshook, or A Cure for the 'Ager.'

CITY POLICE, Oct. 15.—The melancholy experience of Daniel Purvis, of Perth Amboy, (who sojourned at the watch house last night for want of more agreeable lodgings,) was thus narrated by that unfortunate gentleman when the re-elected mayor had taken his seat:

'I'm the most desperate case of the shaking ager—may it please your honor—that ever appeared in these parts. Nothing ever could cure me. I have taken not less than a barrel full of fever-nager draps, and twenty bushels of anti-billious pills. I tried brandy and pepper, gin and mustard, rum and horse radish, and every other dose that the doctors and old women could mention, but I kept getting wus and wusser. I shook so everlastingly that all of my bones got loosened and rattled inside of my skin just like a bag of marvels. I shook all the time; up or down, walking or sleeping. Yes sir, I shook all the buttons off my clothes, and the very jar of my continual shaking got all the screws loose in my bedsteads. When I went to meeting on Sunday, I shook so that the minister thought I was in a fair way to be converted, and he come down from the pulpit to talk to me about the good of my soul. Before I came to town, my friends were afraid that I would actually shake myself to pieces, so they took a bed cord and lashed me tight to a post and rail fence to keep me steady, but even that wouldn't do, for I went on shaking and shaking till the posts began to get loose in the ground and the very rails were shook out of their sockets. At last I was told by an old nigger witch that I never could be cured till I saw somebody that shook wus than I did; so I went to see several other persons that had money deposited in the Jersey banks. They shook badly, but I was still ahead.

I then went to New York State where the rotten banks were tottering like reeds in the wind and the holders of their notes were shook out of twenty-five cents on the dollar. But notwithstanding this rattling of the dry bones of a miserably humbugged people, the ager still hung on to me. The last chance was to come to Philadelphia about election time to see if some of the friends of Governor Johnston couldn't outshake me, and I rather suspect they did—for according to the old witch's prophecy, I no sooner laid eyes on them than I began to leave off shaking.'

'But what brought you to the watch-house,' said the mayor.

'Why, sir,' answered Purvis, hesitatingly, 'I thought if I could see your honor before the election returns came in, perhaps my cure would be finished.' The mayor smiled graciously and ordered the afflicted Purvis to be liberated.—*Pennsylvania Argus.*

Miscellaneous.

Hard to Keep from Grunting.

Among the many incidents connected with the battle of Buena Vista, there is perhaps not a more striking instance of presence of mind and great power of endurance than the following:

S. K., a tall raw-boned sucker who had fought all day through the 23d, was one of those who accompanied Colonel Bissel in that bloody charge, commonly called Hardin's charge. In the first fire of the enemy, K. was shot through the leg and completely disabled, his leg being terribly shattered—Our men who were engaged in this charge being but a small handful, were whelmed by great numbers of Mexicans, and consequently compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving the wounded to the tender mercies of the generous hearted Mexicans, who were never known to spare a wounded soldier when thrown into their power. K. seeing our men leaving, and the enemy approaching rapidly, thought it about time to make his will, for, as he afterwards expressed himself, they were about to get his note, or rather his bacon. Believing that the Mexicans would instantly murder him if they found life in him, he pulled out his purse of money and laid it as far from him as possible, and laid a rock upon it. No sooner had he hid his money than the Mexicans rushed upon him and commenced a search for m[illegible] he holding his breath at the same and pretending to be dead. They soon concluded their search by turning over the stone under which the money lay. The wretches then commenced wreaking their vengeance upon the poor fellow, by thrusting their bayonets into his breast and side, and then by beating him over the head with the butts of their muskets, until poor K. was horribly mangled. After the battle was over he was found almost dead. Fortunately none of his wounds were mortal. The writer, who was an inmate of the hospital at the same time with K., has heard him describe his feelings on the occasion, as follows: "When the scoundrels came on me I knew my only chance was to play possum. I could stand it to have the bayonets stuck into me, but when they began beating me over the head with the buts of their muskets, I found it darned hard to keep from grunting."—*Nashville (Ill.) Era.*

Why are the new post office stamps like small school boys? Because you have to lick their backs to make them stick to their letters.

Fast Horses.

'Talk about your fast horses!' said Jonathan. 'Why, guess you never heerd tell how father's old blind mare got both her eyes knocked into one, did yer? Wall, you see, we'd turned her out to pastur one day, in a ten acre lot, where the hornets' nests was as thick as fifteen gals at a quiltin' party. And what does the tarnal critter do but just go and stick her nigh fore foot right slap down inter one on 'em, which, as a nateral consequence, fetched the whole etarnal sworm of yaller-legged varmints about her ears, in less'n half a shake of a lamb's tail. When she found what an all fired muss she'd kicked up, she started off in jest about the streakedst kind of a way that you ever see chain lightnin' chase a squirrel round a crooked-grained hemlock with the bark off. Jerusalem! how she run. The hornets couldn't keep up with her, any more'n the hemlock sparks ken keep up with yer thunderin' locummotive ingines. Cre-a-tion, how that ar mare *did* run—and that's jest the way she got her eyes split; for she run so fast, that both her hind shoes cum off in consequence of the centrifugle motion, and before they'd had a chance to git to the ground she'd run round the lot, and they took her right straight in the countenance, and knocked both her eyes into kingdom cum.'

DECIDEDLY A GOOD ANECDOTE.—An old lady, resident of a neighboring place, kept a large family of turkeys, perhaps sixty. She, like a great many other people, thought a great deal of her turkeys, consequently valued them very highly. Opposite her door was a West India goods store; the man who kept it one day emptied his casks of cherries, intending to replace them with new. This old lady being economical, thought it a great pity to have all these cherries wasted, and in order to have them saved, she would just drive over her turkeys and let them eat them. In the course of the day the old lady thought she would look after them and see they were in no mischief. She approached the yard, and lo! in one corner lay her turkeys, in one huge pile, dead! Yes, they were "done dead." What was to be done?—Surely the old matron could not lose all the feathers. She must pick them. She called her daughters and picked them, intending to have them buried in the morning. Morning came, and behold, there were her turkeys stalking about the yard, featherless enough, as may be supposed, crying out "quit, quit;" feeling no doubt mortified that their drunken fit had been the means of losing their coats. Poor things, if they had said "quit," before they had begun they would not have been in this bad fix. We would advise all young men, who are in the habit of drinking, to leave off before they get picked; and to those who do not, let every young lady say "quit."

NEVER SAY FAIL!—These three words are worth volumes to the young. They are a sermon in themselves. Young man! or young woman! adopt this as your motto, if you wish to succeed in life. In the first place never engage in any undertaking that is not praiseworthy, that is not worthy of being prosecuted to the end; to do so, is unworthy of your country, of the age, of yourself, but when a good object engages your attention, never say fail!

What if clouds lower around you, shutting out for the time, the prospect of the speedy realization of your fond anticipations; apply yourself all the more earnestly, nerve yourself still stronger for the conflict, act like a rational being; but never say fail!

If those whom you had a right to expect would befriend you, and when all was sunshine and joyousness around, would smile when you smiled, laugh when you laughed, and weep when you wept; at the moment the skies are darkened and adversity marks you for its prey, if then they seem cold and distant, recollect it was not you that they loved, but your prosperity; you have lost no real friends, "have faith and struggle on!"—but, never say fail!

If, in the voyage of life, you meet with head winds, if the billows rise mountain-high, and your frail bark creaks in every joint, do not in despair leave the helm and resign yourself and your fortune to the merciless waves, but "look aloft," and never say fail!

LEARNED.—A school teacher down South, in a communication to the Mt. Sterling Democrat, on the subject of "Public Skules," winds up as follows:

"let me klose this ere Artikle By axin sum kwestshuns in the Sack Rack Tick stile, 1st had a child ort tew go tew Skule when it kant kepe its noes kleen? 2nd which is the best a lowd skule or a still wun? 3rd how long will it take an apt teetcher tew larn a Skoller to Baker kummensin at the rudyment uv A? 4th Ort a teetcher ever take a short nap in time uv Skule? 5th Ort a teetcher olwaze tew du as the Directers sa?—6th and lastly whats a good remmedeigh fur the Each & ef so haddent teetchers ort olwaze tew kepe it about em? ide like tew here frum the fackulty on these pints i no tharres mutch in the kind uv boox we use yet the fundymentle principal uv teetchin lize in pursuin a kurrect sistum."

A traveler on one of the Western steamboats recently, was landed near his home, and as the boat was about to leave, he bawled out—

'Hallo, Captain, there's somethings missing here.'

'What is it?' asked the captain.

'Hang me, if I can recollect now,' said the traveler, 'let me see, here's all my trunks, boxes, two dogs, and—oh thunder! it's my wife and little gal, that are asleep in the cabin. I knew there was something else."

Old Negroes.—The "oldest inhabitant" in Vermont, as we learn by the returns, is a black man, a native of Martinique, and now a resident of Pomfret. His name is Peter Nassau, and his age one hundred and twenty years. The oldest inhabitant in Massachusets is also a negro, residing in Marshpee. There is no record of his birth, but from the best date that can be attained he is one hundred and sixteen years old. He was once a slave, and is a native of New York. He has always said that his mistress told him he was twenty-one years of age the first year of the French war in 1756. He is now blind, and has not been able to do much work for the past forty years. The oldest inhabitant of Georgia is a white woman, living in Clark county. She is one hundred and thirty years old, and has living within a mile of her grandchildren to the sixth generation. In Louisiana there is a negro slave, living in the First Municipality of New Orleans, one hundred and forty years of age. He appears dried and shrivelled up as if all blood had ceased to circulate. In Florida the oldest inhabitant is Dolly, a negro woman belonging to Dr. H. D. Holland, of Jacksonville, Fla., aged one hundred and sixteen. She was a cook for some years during the revolutionary war, and has not lost her skill as a gastronomer.

Remember this, Boys.—Will the young men whose evenings are now spent on store boxes and other places of idle resort, or in idleness even at home, read and reflect upon the following:

"I learned grammar" said William Corbett, who became an eminent printer and writer, "when I was a private soldier on sixpence a day. The edge of my guard-bed was my seat to study in, my knapsack was my book-case, and a board lying on my lap was my desk. I had no money to buy candles or oil; in winter it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn even at that. To buy a pen or a sheet of paper, I was compelled to forego a portion of food, though in a state of starvation. I had no moment at that time that I could call my own, and I had to read and write amid talking, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men, and that too, in hours of freedom from control. And I say, if I, under circumstances like these, could encounter and overcome the task, can there be in the whole world, a youth who can find excuse, for non-performance?

An Irishman observing a dandy taking his usual strut in Broadway, steps up to him and inquired: "How much rent do you ask for those houses?" "What do you ask me that for?" "Faith, and I thought the whole street belonged to ye," replied the Irishman."

Legislative Proceedings.

From the Daily South Carolinian.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

MONDAY, Nov. 24.

Both Houses assembled to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Senators elect from Richland, All Saints, Orange, and Williamsburg appeared, and were qualified.

In the Senate, Mr. Quattlebaum announced, in some very feeling remarks, the death of Mr. Felder, late Senator from Orange, and offered the customary resolutions; after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after being organized, members elect from Abbeville, Edgefield, and Pendleton appeared, and were qualified.

Mr. Preston presented a petition praying for a recharter of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, and gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Abney gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into this State.

Mr. Poppenheim gave notice that on Thursday next he would introduce a bill to prevent the citizens of any State, where the execution of the fugitive slave law was obstructed, from using the Courts of this State for the collection of debts or the enforcement of any contract.

Sundry petitions and presentments and notices of bills were offered.

The reporters of the South Carolinian, Edgefield Advertiser, and Charleston Courier were allowed seats on the floor of the House.

In both Houses the usual Committees were appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, and reported that he would communicate with both to-morrow at one o'clock.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Nothing of interest was done to-day, in either branch of the Legislature. The Governor's Message was read in both Houses, and made the special order for to-morrow.

In the House Mr. Poppenheim presented the petition of citizens of Charleston against the removal of the magazine, which was referred to a special Committee, composed of the Charleston delegation. The same gentleman introduced a bill to incorporate the Charleston Plank Road Company.

Mr. Preston, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to renew the charter of the Commercial Bank. Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to charter a bank in Winnsboro.

After the reading of the message, both Houses adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions, free-shool returns and Bills,

Mr. Mazyck, from the special committee of the last session on the communications of the British Consul on the subject of the laws of this State in reference to colored seamen, made a report; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

In the House, the Governor's Message was taken up and referred.

In pursuance of notice, Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in Winnsboro; which was read the first time and referred.

Mr. Keitt, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to change the name of the election district of Saxe Gotha to Lexington.

Mr. Philips gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of South Carolina.

Mr. Lyles gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves, or of free persons of color, from any State north or northwest of South Carolina.

Mr. Torre, from the Committee on Vacant Offices, reported the offices of Commissioners of Equity in the following Districts to be vacant, viz: Greenville, Barnwell, Charleston, Pickens, Fairfield, Kershaw, York, Sumter, and Edgefield; and, on his motion, after some discussion, it was ordered that an election to fill these offices be held to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, and that a message be sent to the Senate to this effect.

Mr. Dargan offered a resolution to the effect that a joint Committee, to consist of one member from each judicial district, be appointed, to which should be referred the whole subject of incorporating Banks.

Mr. Torre gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the temporary re-charter of certain Banks.

Mr. Tucker, in pursuance of notice, introduced bills to extend the jurisdiction of magistrates; to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale; and to incorporate the Wofford College. Read the first time and referred.

Mr Summer gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the punishment of persons laying obstructions on railroad tracks, &c.

On motion of the same gentleman, the Deputies elect to a Southern Congress, and the Delegates to the State Convention, were granted the privileges of the House.

Mr. Hunt gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to re-charter the Bank of the State; also a bill for the better security of funds in the hands of Masters in Equity.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the House adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

In the House, the Speaker, announced that he had appointed Messrs Lyles, Preston, Sinclair, E. P. Jones and W. F. Hutson the special committee on the part of the House, to whom should be referred the subject of monuments to Mr. Calhoun and Col. Butler.

Mr. Philips, pursuat to notice, introduced a bill to alter and amend the constitution, so as to fix the day of general elections on the second Wednesday in October; read first time.

Mr. Poppenheim introduced a bill to prevent citizens of those States in which laws had been passed to obstruct the fugitive slave law from using the courts of this State for the collection of debts; read first time, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr Torre gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to suspend the election of members from this State until the representation under the new census should be determined upon.

Mr. Summer introduced a bill for the punishment of persons laying obstructions on railroad tracks. The penalties to be $2,000 fine and two years imprisonment. The bill also requires railroad tracks to be fenced.

A resolution authorizing the printing of a certain number of copies of the digest of the Road Laws, introduced by Mr. Read, was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate stating that that body concurred with the House in the appointment of a Joint Committee in relation to the erection of a monument to Mr. Calhoun and Col. Butler, and that the Senate had appointed Messrs. Carew, Eaves, Marshall, J. J. Willson, and Powe.

Mr. Ayer gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to the effect that no person should hold office of any kind in the State unless the largest portion of his pecuniary interest was within the State, and that all persons holding office contrary to this condition should resign.

Mr. B. F. Perry gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the election of Presidential electors by the people of the State. He also presented the petitions of citizens of Anderson district, praying that the election of Governor be given to the people.

Mr. Robertson presented the report of the examining committee on the Branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina at Columbia. The report spoke very favorably of the management of the Branch.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting an invitation to attend the Commencement of the South Carolina College; also in relation to the erection of a lighthouse.

In the Senate Mr. Adams, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to renew the charters of certain private banks, and to provide for the chartering of new banks under certain restrictions and provisions.

The Commmittee on Accounts made several reports on matters referred to it.

At one o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the reference of the Governor's annual message:

And on motion of Mr. Carn, the several subjects embraced in the document were referred to the appropriate committees.

After some usual routine business, the Senate joined the House in voting for Commissioners in Equity, [the result of which is elsewhere stated,] and then, on motion, the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

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Legislative Proceedings.

From the Daily South Carolinian.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FRIDAY Nov. 28.

Nothing of special importance was transacted in the Senate to-day. The usual number of petitions, memorials, &c., were presented, and at an early hour the body adjourned.

In the House during the morning hour, petitions, memorials, and accounts were presented, together with returns of commissioners of free schools, presentments of grand juries, &c.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. B. F. PERRY introduced a bill to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States by the people of South Carolina. Read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. PERRY, was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at one o'clock, in committee of the whole.

In pursuance of notice, Mr. TORRE introduced a bill to suspend the election of members of Congress until the representation of the State under the census shall be ascertained.

In pursuance of notice, Mr. MIDDLETON introduced a bill to define the principles on which joint stock Banks shall be incorporated in this State; read the first time, ordered to be printed, and ordered to be made the special order for the day on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. OWENS offered a resolution that it be referred to the committee on claims as to what shall be the compensation of the messengers who carried the votes for members of the Southern Congress. Adopted.

Mr. ARTHUR, from the committee to count the votes for the Master in Equity of Charleston district, reported that Mr. Tupper received 84 votes, and Mr. Richardson 74 votes. Mr. Tupper was thereupon declared duly elected.

Mr. Torre offered a resolution that a commission be appointed, by joint resolution, for the purpose of inquiring into the subject of improving the bar at Charleston harbor, and that this committee obtain all the information they can in relation to the matter.

Mr. Hunt introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State to the year 1870. Made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, in committee of the whole.

SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

In the Senate, a number of petitions, presentments, and reports were offered.

Mr. ADAMS gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to fix the time for the meeting of the State Convention.

Mr. BUCHANAN, from the committee on finance and banks, to which was referred a bill to afford aid to the King's Mountain Railroad, reported in favor of the bill with certain amendments.

Mr. BARNES, from the committee to count the votes for Master in Equity, of Charleston district, reported that James Tupper had received 84 votes, and was elected.

Mr. DeTREVILLE gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize Courts of Law to receive as evidence the statements of negroes and free persons of color in the trial of any abolitionist or citizen of a free soil State for certain offences against the laws of this State.

Senate adjourned until half past 9 o'clock on Monday.

In the House but little of importance was done. A number of bills were read, and petitions, reports, &c., presented.

Mr. LYLES introduced a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves or free negroes into this State. Read a first time and referred.

Mr. AYER gave notice that he would introduce a bill fixing the time of the meeting of the State Convention.

Mr. VERDIER introduced a bill to sell the services of free persons of color for debt.

A bill to change the name of the election district of Saxe Gotha to Lexington, and to define its limits, after some amendments offered by Mr. Summer, was read a second time.

After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned to half-past 9 o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.

As usual, on Commencement day, but little was done in either branch of the Legislature.

In the Senate, Hon. H. S. King, Senator from St. Paul's Parish, appeared and took his seat.

Senate then receded from business, and joined the procession to attend the College Commencement.

At half-past one the President resumed the chair; when

Mr. Adams, introduced a bill to fix the time for the meeting of the State Convention. The bill received a first reading, and was committed to a committee of the whole Senate to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Barnes, from the committee on the military and pensions, reported a bill to abolish brigade encampments; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

House bill to alter the Constitution, so as to change the name of Saxe Gotha to Lexington, and for other purposes, was received by the Senate and read a first time.

Mr. DeTreville introduced a bill to take the evidence of free negroes and slaves in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Among other proceedings, was a motion by Mr. Carn, instructing the committee on the college, education, and religion, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a new Chapel in the College Campus; which was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Middleton, from the committee on internal improvements, to whom had been referred the subject, reported a bill in favor of selling the Rocky Mount Canal to Daniel McCullough.

Reports from the Committee on the judiciary were read by Mr. Hunt. We were pleased to observe that the committee reported favorably on the bill to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale, introduced by Mr. Tucker. We earnestly hope that it will receive the favorable consideration of both Houses.

The committee on vacant offices reported that the office of Comptroller General would have to be filled at the present session. Several bills were introduced, and had a first reading.

The Hillotype a Delusion—The New York State Daguerrean Association recently appointed a committee to investigate the alleged discovery of Mr. L. L. Hill, with respect to his ability in taking daguerreotypes in colors, and they report that not only has Mr. L. L. Hill deluded many professors in the Daguerrian art, but that he has deluded himself thoroughly and completely; that the origin of the discovery was a delusion; that the assumed progress and improvement of it was a delusion; and that the only thought respecting it in which there is no delusion, is for every one to abandon every possible faith in Mr. Hill's abilities to produce natural colors in daguerreotypes—of which the whole has been an unmitigated delusion.

A CAPTAIN.—One of the old school—being at a ball, had been accepted by a beautiful partner, a lady of rank, who, in the most delicate manner possible, hinted to him the propriety of putting on a pair of gloves. "Oh," was the elegant reply, "never mind me, ma'am, I shall wash my hands when I'm done dancing."

The Palmetto Standard.

CHESTER, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1851.

☞ Defaulting Stockholders in the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road Company are referred to the notice by the President. It is fully the intention of the Directors to make sale of the stock of those who fail to pay up the instalments in arrear by the 1st of January.

Congress.

This body assembled on Monday last. The only information we have of their proceedings is contained in the following telegraphic despatch in the *Carolinian* of the 2nd:

Congressional.—The Whigs in caucus adopted the compromise pledge. The House balloted for Speaker. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, will be elected.

Lewisville Female Seminary.

We direct the attention of parents and guardians to the advertisement of this institution, the exercises of which will be commenced on the 5th January next. It is located in a beautiful section of country, and in a neighborhood remarkable for the intelligence and refinement of its people, and for the good order and kindly and hospitable feeling that prevails amongst them.

Mrs. A. S. WYLIE, the Principal, is a lady of varied literary attainments, and possesses very superior qualifications as an instructress. She has conducted a school at her residence during the past year, and in the fact that this institution is placed under her charge we have evidence that no ordinary estimate is placed upon her services.

The ladies associated with her, Mrs. LEWIS and Miss KELLOGG, are highly recommended; and we are assured by those competent to judge, that their qualifications are fully equal to the requirements of their situation.

It will be observed that courses of Lectures will be delivered to the pupils of this Seminary, by the Rev. L. McDONALD, on *Mental and Moral Philosophy*, and the *Evidences of Christianity*; and by Drs. Wm. and A. P. WYLIE and W. W. MOBLEY, on *Chemistry*.

We are pleased to see that the projectors of this institution are determined to spare no effort to render its advantages equal to those of any other in the country. They merit and we sincerely trust will receive the favor and patronage of the public.

Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road.

We are indebted to the kindness of Capt. J. A. BRADLEY for the following Report, submitted by the Chief Engineer to the meeting of Stockholders held in this place on the 19th ult:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CHARLOTTE & SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.
Columbia, Nov. 6, 1851,

EDWARD G. PALMER, Esq., President.

Sir,—I have the honor herewith to submit the following Report of the work under my charge to the 30th September last:

During the past year the grading of the 1st and 2d Divisions has been completed and the Superstructure finished to Chesterville.

The plan adopted of doing this work by a force in the employ of the Company has proved a judicious one and from the experience of the past season I would strongly urge upon the Company its continuance, and for the following reasons: It ensures more rapid progress and better work than we could possibly get by contract, and is quite as economical. A strict account has been kept of the expenses incurred in laying the Superstructure beyond Winnsboro', and the following is the result:

Cost of 4 Mule Teams	$3,241.15
Labor, Provisions, Tents, Tools, &c., and use of Engine	$16,307.55
	$19,548.70
From this amount, deducting cost of Teams, Tools, Tents, &c.	3,752.49
Amount for Cattle-guards, Road-crossings, &c., which would have been allowed to a Contractor, as extra	870.00=4,622.21
	$14,926.21

This amount, divided by the number of miles laid 28.5, gives $523.72 as the total cost of hauling the timber on the Cars, distributing it by wagons and laying the Superstructure. Since leaving Winnsboro' we have averaged 4.75 miles per month, and compairing this with the work of the previous year, I think there is every reason to be satisfied.

Had it been done by contract the Company would have had to deliver the materials at the head of the Road, worth at least $125.00 per mile, and then pay an extra price for distributing it by wagons. The Track has been well and substantially laid, and will save a handsome per centage in the cost of repairs over that of any we have had done heretofore.

There is nothing now to retard our progress but the grading of the 3d Division. Every exertion has been made to have the work on this Division in readiness for the Superstructure.—An extra force has been employed on the most difficult part of it, but I fear we will be still delayed. This has increased the cost of the work, but it was believed to be better for the Company to incur this additional expense than to have the Track delayed. There still remains about $12,000 worth of work to be done to finish the graduation on this Division, besides the Superstructure of the Bridge; the Masonry for which was finished in the Spring and which reflects great credit on the Contractor.

The graduation and Masonry of the 4th Division is progressing as rapidly as could be wished—several of the sections have been completed and final estimates returned. The Masonry for the Bridge at Steel's Creek is finished, and that of the Bridge at Sugar Creek and the Culvert at Tanyard Branch is well advanced and will be finished in the Spring. The grading of the line next to Charlotte has been let, and the Contractor will shortly commence operations, so as to have it ready for the Track.

The Road was opened to Winnsboro' for the transportation of freight and passengers on the 17th December, 1850, where we were delayed on account of the grading and Trestle not being completed in time, until the first of April, when we crossed the Trestle and ran to White Oak, June 1; Yonguesville, June 25; Blackstocks, July 22; Cornwell's, August 13; and Chesterville, September 30.

The earnings of the Road from the commencement to Sept. 30, were as follows:

From Freight	$23,460.32
" Mail	691.66
" Passengers	17,877.22
Total Receipts	$42,029.20
The disbursements during same time	21,460.32
Nett Earnings	$20,568.88

We have now reached a point where we may expect a heavy increase to our receipts, as most of the goods for the upper sections of North Carolina, heretofore carried over the Camden Branch, will now be transported over our Road. We already begin to feel it, as the receipts for the last month were over $10,000; nearly one fourth of our previous year's receipts. The accounts of the Transportation department accompany this report, showing the receipts and disbursements for each month.

Our present equipment consists of 4 Engines, 2 Passenger and baggage Cars, 12 box, 28 platform, and six flat Cars. A Passenger Car has been ordered and it is hoped will be shipped this month—it only waits a vessel. I have also contracted for 38 additional Freight Cars; part of them are ready to have the trucks put under—the balance will be finished this year. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of Cars that will be necessary, and my object has been to provide a sufficient number to accommodate the business of the Road as it advances, without too great an outlay.

To provide for the fall and winter business, I sent an order in the Spring to Rogers & K., for 2 additional Engines, but owing to the increased demand for machinery of this kind during the past year, they were not able to finish them in time, and upon applying to two other establishments, I was offered by one the 2 Engines by 1st of January, the other offered 1 first of Oct., and 1 first January, and I ordered the Engines accordingly, but am sorry to say they have not complied with their agreement. It has been already a serious drawback, and I fear will be still more severely felt. In a recent letter the agent informs me he is using every exertion to hasten its delivery, and I hope soon to hear of its shipment.

The amount expended on the Road during the year, for graduation, Masonry, &c., was $218,235.96, and the amount now due is $146,250.27.

The amount required to complete the road to Charlotte and to build the Shops and furnish them with the necessary machinery and for Engines and Cars, is herewith submitted:

To complete the graduation	$107,733.15
For the Superstructure of 3d and 4th Division, including Iron for the latter	155,075 00
Depots, Shops, &c	20,000 00
Engines	30,000 00
Forty Freight Cars	22,000 00
Engineering, &c.	8,000 00
	$342,808.15

The plan of junction with the central Rail Road at Charlotte should be made as early as possible, as it is time the plan of our Depot grounds and buildings was arranged, and the contract for the necessary buildings required at that point made. This cannot be done until the junction is decided upon.

According to the instructions of the Board in May last, proposals were invited for the timber required for the Superstructure beyond the Catawba. Very few were offered and I have only been able to contract for 2 miles; the balance of the bids were so high I would not consider them.

The timber for the Catawba Bridge is now being delivered; about one half is already on the ground. Fearing we would run out of string timber in the Spring, I had to stop its delivery for awhile, as I deemed it better to take the timber for the Track, so as not to delay it, and if necessary to ensure the completion of the other in time, could employ other mills on the Bridge.

The subject of the connection of the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road with this Road is a matter for your consideration: its importance to our Road is well worthy of all the aid in the power of this Company to offer.

Respectfully submitted,
W. M. STOCKTON.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors, at their recent meeting in this place:

Whereas the Directors of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road Company have deemed it expedient to order the remaining portion of the iron for the balance of our Road, and whereas the Stockholders at their last Annual Meeting, authorized the issuing of Bonds for the completion of the Road: Be it therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this company be authorized and instructed to issue the Company's Bonds to the amount of $100,000, if so much be necessary to complete the Road; and that this be in conformity to the provisions of the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Stockholders.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to publish a Schedule for the running of the trains upon the Rail Road, specifying points with three miles interval, as near as may be, at which the train shall be required to stop to take in passengers upon the appearance of a given signal, and that the Conductor shall not be permitted to make stops at any other points.

Resolved, That the Conductors shall have the power and authority, and that it is their duty respectively, to have direction and control of the freight proper for each Locomotive to carry from every depot and station, and that it shall be the duty of every Runner to carry such freight as the Conductor directs.

Resolved, That the Runners shall obey every signal and order of the Conductor, in starting and in stopping the trains, both of freight and passengers.

Resolved, That a list of all officers appointed by the President and Chief Engineer shall be reported to the Board of Directors for their approval or rejection at the next meeting after the appointment, together with the salaries agreed upon during the time of their temporary appointment.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to make a contract for the construction of a Depot for the upper terminus of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, of such materials and according to such specifications as he may direct; the work to be commenced by the day of and be finished by the 1st day of October, 1859.

Spartanburg & Union Rail Road.

One of the most interesting matters submitted for the consideration of the Stockholders in the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road at their recent meeting in this place, was that of securing the the connection of the Spartanburg & Union Rail Road. We were gratified to find that it met with very general favor, and that a disposition prevailed to extend to the Spartanburg & Union Company every reasonable inducement to connect with us. The matter being referred to a special Committee, the following report was submitted, through the Chairman Dr. Douglass, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's and Chief Engineer's, reports as relates to the Spartanburg & Union Rail Road, beg leave to offer as a report the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, unanimously, That this Committee recommend to the meeting of Stockholders the appointment of five commissioners to attend the meeting of the Stockholders of the Spartanburg & Union Rail Road Company at Unionville, the second Monday in January next, with full power and discretion to treat with them as to the junction of that Road with the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road,

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That the President of the Charlotte and S. C. Road be authorized and requested to have an experimental survey made, by an Engineer of the Company in connection with any Engineer the Spartanburg & Union Company may appoint, of the most practicable route for such junction, and an approximating estimate of the cost of graduation, and furnish the above Commissioners with the same, on or before the said meeting in January next.

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

Preliminary steps have been taken for the survey indicated.

Under the first resolution, the following named gentlemen were appointed Commissioners:

Gen. J. A. Young,	Alternate,	Dr. C. J. Fox,
R. A. Springs,	"	W. E. White,
S. M'Aliley,	"	J. A. Bradley,
E. G. Palmer, Sr.	"	T. S. DuBose,
J. V. Lyles.	"	Wm. Maybin,

Presidency of the S. C. College.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, held the 25th inst. the the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the members of this Board have officially learned with painful emotions that the health of the President is such that he can no longer fulfill the duties of his high station; they therefore accept his resignation.

Resolved. That they tender to him the tribute of their respect both as an officer and a man, and their regret that his Alma Mater has been providentially deprived of his great talents, acquirements, and zealous devotion.

Resolved, That the privilege of using books from the library, and free access to the same at all times be tendered to him.

Commissioners in Equity.

The following named gentlemen were elected by the Legislature, last week, to the office of Commissioner in Equity in their respective Districts:

Johnson Hagood,	Barnwell District.
James Tupper,	Charleston "
Arthur Simkins,	Edgefield "
W. R. Robertson,	Fairfield "
S. A. Townes,	Greenville "
W. H. Workman,	Kershaw "
Miles M. Norton,	Pickens "
W. F. B Haynsworth,	Sumter "
J. L. Miller,	York "

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

The departments are all very busy preparing for Congress. They are all very desirous of bringing up their business as far as possible, in order to escape the ever-dreaded complaint of Congress. The Pension office is much behind hand, but still a vast deal of labor has of late been performed there. The Treasury Department is, on the whole, more efficiently organized now than it has been for years. The business is despatched with something like the promptness and regularity of a merchant's counting-house. They now answer letters and applications within a reasonable time, and dispose promptly of the ordinary routine of business, which they did not formerly do.

In the Census bureau though there are 140 clerks employed, it is found impossible to digest and arrange the mass of statistical returns before them, in time for presenting them to Congress early in the session. It has, therefore, been determined to arrange the details of all the returns from a single State—Maryland—and lay the work before Congress for their examination and approval. This work will embrace, first, the enumeration and statistics under the late census; second, the statistics of the State derived from the census of 1840; third, a history of the progress of the State in population and commerce, &c., from its origin; and fourth, a geological view of the State, with a view of the agricultural and mineral deposites. Much of all this is entirely extraneous to the objects provided for in the Census Act: but if Congress approve of the work and its execution, and go on to appropriate money enough, then all the States of the Union are to be presented in like manner. It will carve out work enough to employ many officers, clerks, geologists, &c., for some years. The work will not be complete without a topographical survey of each State, with a view to exhibit its capacities for internal improvements.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury will be enabled to lay before Congress, a gratifying statement of the condition of the finances of the Government. The revenue for the last year, ending June 30th, was fifty-one millions,—two of which were from the public lands; eight millions of the public debt, have been extinguished during the year, by the purchase of the U. S Securities, at market value. Mr. Meredith, it will be recollected, at the beginning of the 31st Congress, gave it as his opinion, that a loan would be necessary for the service of that year. The President, in his Message, last December, stated that the portion of the public debt falling due within two years, must be provided for by loan, or otherwise.—The revenue for the next year, will be larger than for the last, and the public debt will be rapidly diminished, even if the ordinary expenditures of the Government should be increased to forty millions.

Congressional Representation.—The New York Express says that California is likely to gain the fractional representative in Congress. The census just received from that far off State shows the number of white inhabitants to be 165,000 and the blacks 1,800. This makes the fraction 74,000 over the one representative allowed, and will probably deprive South Carolina of her anticipated sixth representative in Congress.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

HORRIBLE AND FATAL CALAMITY.

Fifty Children Killed! and Forty-nine Injured!

One of the most distressing calamities that ever visited this city, occurred yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at the Ward-school house, No. 26, in Greenwich avenue, not far from Jefferson market. We were upon the spot a short time after the accident ocurred, but cannot convey to the reader any adequate conception of the excitement and anguish and desolation of the heart-rending scene. Fifty children, or upward, were killed, and forty-nine were more or less severely wounded. There were 1,833 children, of both sexes, in the school at the time, of whom about six hundred were in the female department.

The school house is a large, five story brick building, the basement being level with the street, and forming in fact a flagged playground for the children, the building being so constructed that the children can play either in the open yard or run for shelter underneath the school house. The four floors above are reached by a winding, or what is technically called a "well" staircase, the bottom of the well or terminus of the staircase being upon the flagged floor of the basement, and about ten feet square in extent. It was by precipitation into this well that so many of the children were killed, many of them by suffocation alone.

Miss Harrison, one of the teachers of the female department, who had been for some days indisposed, was seized with fainting—some of the morning papers say with paralysis, but we were not so informed, and a call for water was raised by some of the children near her. The cry for "water" seems to have given rise to the idea that something had caught fire, and this alarm spread so rapidly, that before any preventive measures could be taken, the main body of the scholars rushed toward the door, and a scene of indescribable confusion and horror succeeded. This department was in the third story, its elevation from the flagged floor being about thirty feet.

In the rush, some children were forced over the banisters of the stair-cases, and falling upon the flags below were mangled and instantly killed. The panic spread also through the other department of the school, including the male department on the fourth floor, and under the augmented pressure the ballustrades from the foot to a point above the second story gave way or were forced out, and the children as they eagerly rushed forward were instantly precipitated into the well of the stair case, the uppermost smothering or suffocating those who lay beneath. Before the current could be arrested, the well was filled with the bodies of children to the depth of about eight feet.

At this juncture the alarm reached the Ninth Ward station house, the fire bell was rung, and a detachment of police hurried to the scene. Here a new difficulty presented itself. The afternoon session of the school having commenced, the main outer doors, which open upon the foot of the stairs had been closed. Against these the affrighted children were wedged in masses, and as the doors open inward, it was some time before relief could be given them. We know not why the doors of public buildings are not in all cases made to open outwards. It would often be the means of saving many lives. The police fortunately effected an entrance by a rear door, but for which timely help probably many more of the children would have been suffocated.

Much commendation is due to the teachers for their presence of mind. Miss McFarland, one of the assistants in the primary department, finding the children of her department becoming alarmed, placed herself in the doorway, and exerted her utmost strength to arrest them as they endeavored to rush from the room, and although several times thrown down and trampled upon, she still persisted in her efforts, until finally she was so much injured as to be compelled to relinquish the post. So impetuous was the rush, however, that five of the teachers, Miss Margaret L. Smith, Miss Cornelia L. Barnes, from the female department, and Miss Ellen D Traphagen, Miss Louisa McFarland, and Miss Julia Lake, from the primary department, were forced over the banisters, and fell with the children into the well. They were, happily, not seriously injured. The sterner discipline exercised over the boys' departments prevented them generally from joining in the rush. Only three of the pupils in the upper male department were among the killed.

Homestead Exemption.

We are gratified to notice that Mr. Tucker, of Spartanburg, contemplates the introduction of a bill to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale. This is a step towards a perfect homestead exemption law—a law which will doubtless prove a salutary one for the interests of the localities in which it may be adopted.

Let a man's home be inalienable, except by his own free will, and he will have an additional tie to bind him and his children to the soil. Let the industrious farmer know that the roof which covers his family and the few acres that support them are exempt from the consequences of the reverses he may meet, and you give him fresh energy in his daily toil—you give him additional motives to beautify his home, and improve his farm. Such a law gives no license to idleness, for his small tract of land will not yield without cultivation, and he will be unable to maintain himself or his family without he so cultivates it. Such a law can give no protection to fraud, for it will affect no existing contracts; and all future ones will be made with a full knowledge on the part of the creditor that the homestead of the farmer affords him no security.

A strong tendency of such a law will be to increase the number of landholders, and recent investigations in Europe have demonstrated that such a condition of things in an agricultural community is the best; that this class of citizens, moderate and small landholders, give strength and vigor to agricultural pursuits, and succeed in bringing about the highest state of improvement of the soil.

But the most beneficial tendency we think of such a measure would be to check the emigration of that class of farmers, for whose protection it is designed. With a house and small farm guaranteed to him, the desire to go in search of a new home and fresh lands will be greatly diminished, and the homestead would be cherished to an extent know we nothing of in this section. Stability would be given to the increase of our population, and we would begin to approximate in this respect to the legitimate ratio of increase. It would tend to keep South Carolinians at home, to improve Carolina, and without some such policy we must retrograde. We hope that the step proposed will meet with the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

Surprising the Turks.—The Boston bark Stamboul, on the 1st of October, arrived at Alexandria, Egypt with a cargo of Massachusetts ice, the first ever brought to Egypt from any part of the world. "All Alexandria and the region round about," says a letter from the captain of the Stamboul, "flocked on board and around her to see the 'frozen water.' The Pacha, the High Admiral, and all the distinguished officers of the Government, visited the bark, and inspected her cargo and after these people of all degrees. She was literally crowded while a block of ice remained in her." The entire cargo was purchased by the Government, and was all discharged and stored ashore in 24 hours after the vessel's arrival.

The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving that receiving," is supposed chiefly to relate to medicine, kicks, and advice.

Adjustment with Spain.—The special correspondent of the New York Herald communicates to that paper the outlines of the adjustment of the Cuban difficulty:

'The Spanish Consul will go to New Orleans in a Spanish national vessel, and his flag is to be formally saluted. Judge Sharkie is to go to Havana in a national vessel, and his flag is also to be saluted.

'The President will recommend to Congress to make good all damages sustained by the Spanish Consul. As for the losses sustained by the Spanish residents, they will seek their remedies in the courts, and it is promised that the government will afford them every assistance.

The subject of the execution and punishment of the prisoners was not brought up; neither did Spain make a demand for reimbursements for the expenses attending the suppression of the invasion. Having treated the prisoners as pirates or buccaniers she precluded herself from demanding damages from this government, which the unfortunate individuals executed had already paid with their lives. To have adopted a different course would have been to confess that she had violated her treaty stipulations by summarily trying our citizens, and thus inextricably to have involved the difficulty by executing them as she did. She held that they had forfeited their citizenship and were themselves alone responsible for their conduct.'

Executed.—Conklin, the incendiary, was hung at Utica, N. Y., on Friday. In his confession, made to the Rev. Mr. Fowler, he traces his ruin to saloon tippling and engine house debauchery, and exhorts all to temperance.

Conklin was but twenty seven years of age at the time he committed the crime for which he suffered the penalty of death. He was six years ago married to the daughter of W. L. Crosby, who then kept the Westchester House, No 16 Bowery, New York city. He leaves a wife and three small children. In his confession, he mentions the names of some of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of Utica, who furnished him with money, and told him they would stand by him in any trouble which he might get into through them. Of fifty fires which occurred in that city during the past two years, he applied the incendiary torch to the following places: The First Baptist Church, James Sayer's house, Foster & Dickinson's drug store, Keyser's barn, Harrington's barn, and other places. The confession affects many of the most respectable men in Utica.

The Cotton Markets.

CHESTER, Dec. 2.

Cotton has been offered very freely in our market for the past week. An unusually large quantity was sold, and much of it at the advanced rate of 7.62. Within the last day or two prices have receded, and we now quote the extremes at 6 and 7 30

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.

Our cotton market is depressed, and prices weak. Sales of the day 900 bales, at 7 a 8¼.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.

In the New York market to-day, the sales of cotton were only 400 bales, at a decline of ¼.

MARRIED

On Thursday, the 13th Nov. ult., by Rev. A. McCorquodale, Rev. E. J. MEYNARDIE, of the S. C. Conference, to Miss ELINORA, eldest daughter of Adam T. Walker, Esq of this place.

On Wednesday evening, 26th Nov. ult., by Rev. E. J. Meynardie, Mr. J. BARBER FERGUSON, to Miss NANCY S, eldest daughter of the late J. R. Buchanan, Esq—all of Chester District.

Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road.

THE Stockholders in the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road company, who are in arrears, are hereby notified that unless all arrears are paid up by the first of January 1852, their stock will be sold agreeably to the provisions of the 12th section of the amended charter.

E. G. PALMER, *Pres dent.*

Nov. 25 1851.

*** The *South Carolinian*, *Fairfield Herald*, and *Charlotte Journal* will publish the above weekly until the 1st of January next.

Dec. 3. 49-4t.

South Carolina---Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

D. G. Stinson, Admr., et al. vs. Jacob W. Stinson, et al. } Bill to Marshall assets, &c.

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of William M. Stinson, dec'd, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands before the Commissioner of said District, on or before the 10th day of March next; after which day they will be barred.

Nov. 25 1851.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D

Dec. 3 49 3mo.

HOE & CO'S.

Cast-steel Circular & Long Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best cast steel, Circular Saws from Two inches to Five Feet Diameter. These saws are carefully hardened and tempered and are ground and finished by machinery, designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior in truth and uniformity of surface to those ground in the usual manner. They require less set, less power to drive them, and are not so liable to become heated, and produce a saving in timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill Pitt and Cross Cut Saws, and Bolt Webbs, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale at their warerooms, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street; or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants, in the United States.

R. HOE & CO.,
Printing Press, Machine and Saw Makers,
29 and 31 Gold street.

The following extract is from a report made by a committee of scientific and practical gentlemen, appointed by the American Institute:

'Your committee are of unanimous opinion, that in the apparatus invented by R. M. Hoe, for grinding saws, he has displayed great ingenuity and tact in the adaptation of machinery to the production of results in the manufacture of Saws, which may with propriety be denominated the beau ideal of the art.'

Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement, three times, with this notice, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill, for the advertisement.

Dec. 3 3t.

Iron! Iron!!

5000 LBS. SWEDISH IRON, all sorts and sizes, just received and for sale by
BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 5

Hams & Bacon Sides

FOR sale by
J. PAGAN & CO.

LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES

FOR SALE BY
JOHN CHARLES.

Aug. 18 32-tf

Farmer's Department.

From the Farmer and Planter.

Turning over Land in the Fall.

This is a subject full of interest to a practical farmer. I once took it for granted, from what I had read, that of course plowing stubble land in the fall with large turning ploughs, was best for all kinds of soils, and in all climates. But experience has convinced me that this is a mistake. In deep, loamy bottom lands, or where there is little or no silex in the soil, it may be best, and I have no doubt is so. In a northern climate where there is a great deal of vegetable matter on the surface, and where the soil is stiff, deep turning up in the fall, would be of great service. There the land is covered with snow for many months, and this protects the soil from the heavy rains of winter, and in March the drying winds are warded off, while vegetable decay under a warm covering of snow goes on, and all the gases are retained and impregnate the soil in the process of decomposition. On our light sandy soils that are free and porous, it is exactly the reverse. If you turn over with large two horse turning ploughs your stubble land in the fall, and have a coat of vegetable matter beneath, the rains of winter fall and the water percolates through, taking off the lighter and nutritious parts of the soil which settle beneath, and leave the harder and more barren parts on top. Then the winds of March come and seem to take all the substance out of the earth entirely. If we had it all covered with deep snow as at the north, it would be protected, and the warmth of the covering would enable decomposition to go on, making it fertile. I have tried it often, and never thought understandingly of it till this last spring.

In 1849 I had two horse ploughs running early in the fall, commencing the first of September, and kept them until the 20th Nov., running every day; the land was dry enough for nothing, injures land more than to plough it wet,) and the work looked beautiful. You could scarcely see a spear of grass or any stubble where they went, all being entirely covered by the ploughs. I took every pains, and went so far as to have no water settlers in every land, but closed all by even plowing in oblong circles. I was so fearful that the last furrow or water settler in the land, might make a drain in any rolling place and become almost a ditch by spring. The winter rains fell, and when spring came, the surface seemed to look barren, the sticky clay part of the soil was baked by March winds on top—the mica and calcareous particles of earth were beneath. I planted cotton on it, and it was hard to stand, the tap-root not finding solidity beneath to adhere to. It seemed to perish out. It never grew well the whole year. True, we had it very dry in the summer, immediately after the coldest and wetest spring I ever saw. But I had one field of stubble where the ploughs were stopped by rain, in Nov., and it ever after was too wet, or it did not suit to go back until March. I broke the balance in March with long keen bull-tongues, and planted first week in April, after bedding right after the bull-tongues, and you could see the difference the whole year. The cotton planted on the stubble broken in March, looked better and yielded a full fourth more than the other.

It strikes me that the best plough to break most of up-lands in the Southern country with, is the long, deep bull-tongue or a subsoil plough. It is true, it takes much longer to do it, and it does not look so well, but it leaves the soil more mellow for a greater depth, so as to retain moisture in summer under our parching sun, and does not put the barren part of the soil on top. The theories to the contrary, are for the most part taken from experience on northern soils, with a totally different climate. If we had their long winter freeses, and deep snows to cover our soils and force decomposition and fermentation, and retain the gases, it would do to put all our stubble under with large two horse turning plows early in the fall, but I am satisfied it will not suit our light free soils in the South, where the winds of March are so exhausting.

A Practical Farmer.

Garden Manure applied in Fall and Winter.

Frequent complaints are made by those who are limited in their gardening operations that whatever manures they do apply to their gardens, burn up their crops when the heat of summer comes on. We have felt this inconvenience too, and in looking around to find a remedy, have come to the conclusion that whenever a garden requires active stimulating manures, they should be applied in the fall or winter; in this way rank stable manure may be applied, and spaded or ploughed under immediately. It will have become by spring the proper food of plants, and as manures leech upwards, the surface soil will be in a condition for the growth of vegetables; whereas if the manure is applied at planting time, especially the crude manures generally applied here, just as vegetables are most required, they are fired by action of the sun on the manure, and the gardener has the mortification to find his labor and money thrown away. Whatever manures are applied in the spring should be well rotted, or of a cooling nature. There are many families that annually waste a barrel or two of leeched ashes, when had it been applied to the garden patch, they would have had "yearly yorks" as well as their neighbors.

The soap suds from the wash tub is a manure that may be applied with safety and with profit in the spring, and yet how few ever use them except to enrich the earth around their kitchens, and make loathsome mud holes, when perfumed flowers, luscious fruits and mammoth vegetables, might have been made by them. We do not yet properly appreciate the importance of a garden. The bearing it has upon the happiness and health of a family is plainly perceptible whenever we find a well conducted garden; how highly important, then, that we should understand the proper food of plants. He would certainly be a mad physician who would give his fevered patients stimulants to raise the fever higher and higher, until vitality was consumed. So with the gardener, plants are frequently stimulated to death for the want of proper cooling food. Our garden soils can scarcely be too rich, but it must be a richness retentive of moisture, and not as would be the case if the stable manure was applied in the spring, be a richness which burned every thing in contact with it. Ho, then, for your wagons and wheelbarrows, load them up and cover your gardens quickly; plough them up, turn the manure under, and when the early seed time comes you need not fear but a harvest will follow.

We copy the above from the Columbus Enquirer, and we highly approve of the advice given. Many manures have too intense an action when first applied to be used with safety; among these may be enumerated Peruvian Guano, sulphate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, saltpetre, and many others. Any or all these may be applied safely in the fall or winter, and by being slightly covered, they will be carried into the soil at a season when the temperature is not sufficient to corporate the more volatile portions; and hence they become divided before spring, so that the young spongiates at first starting do not come in contact with any material quantity. —*Working Farmer.*

Winter Crops.

Mr. Editor:—It has become a part of the philanthropists' creed, that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to his race. But what will he deserve who makes a whole luxuriant crop grow where nothing grew before? This may be done here. For if we have

"*Sorrow in our song*, we have no winter in our year."

And now that we find scarcity prevailing all around us, it behoves us to look to every crop that will nourish either man or beast. We cannot too strongly recommend pastures of rye for milk and stock cattle, and hogs; patches of barley to cut from to feed our horses, and other stock; wheat patches around our houses for our poultry to run upon. Barley requires the richest soil, either of the other crops will grow in a good corn land, and all will pay well for the cultivation. These crops will make great amends for the loss of summer crops, and they are indispensable even with a full summer crop. Stock of all kinds are extravagantly fond of this winter green food, and milk cows will show no diminution, either in quantity or quality of milk, when suffered to run on pastures of rye or when fed on cut barley. We are satisfied that nine-tenths of our farmers keep too many cattle; half of the number, well kept, will pay better and be less trouble than the whole flock. We would recommend every farmer that can procure a few bushels of rye, or a bushel of barley, to put it in the ground forthwith; and to every housekeeper that has a few chickens, we say, plant a small patch in wheat—then, with the addition of a little animal food, you may have fresh eggs all winter. It is presumed, that every provident farmer has already got his turnips and ruta-bagas in; if not, lose no time in planting turnips—they will make fine greens in the spring, and possibly may bottom. Remember that it is not only your white family that crave something green in the winter, but the blacks, the horses, the mules, the cattle, the hogs, the sheep—in short, all the bipeds and quadrupeds about the plantation—and he is the best farmer and the best man that gives them all a supply.

Increase of the Manure

Good farmers will now ca[re] their cattle yards to ing[reat] heap. There is no oth[er] the waste of manu[re] of the excrements o[f] ma[ny] materials as will retain their virtues. We must have bulky heaps, and we have no faith in the doctrine that a little essence carried in one's pocket can possibly be equal in virtue to a good cart load of matter.

Peat mud is not the only matter suitable for the cattle yard. Soil from the side of the road, or from the side of fields next to a wall, are often found to be quite as good as peat mud—though there is as much difference in peat mud as in soils. Some men are much deceived by the color of the article they put into their yards. Black mud is supposed to be richer than that of other colors. But this is not always the case.—Still any kind of mud or soil will answer a good purpose, compared with the poor practice of yarding cattle in summer without supplying the means of retaining all the rich matter which is dropped there. Yards ought to be cleared out twice each year—once for planting in the spring, and again for sowing down in August and September. If no sowing is then done, the summer manure may be used to much advantage on grass lands in October. But by all means take care and keep a good quantity of matter in the cattle yard and in the hog pen, for otherwise you waste what cannot be easily replaced.

All have leisure enough, after planting, to attend to this business—a business that was not much attended to fifty years ago. Then not one farmer in fifty took care to supply his cow yard with matter to retain or increase his manures. When the soil was first broken up and unexhausted, crops were expected and actually obtained without the application of manures.—*Plowman.*

November Gardening.

Begin now to prepare for Spring. There are some few seeds that may yet be put in. Beets may now be planted; and should the season prove tolerably mild, very early beets will be made this spring. Sow early cabbage. Plant out onion seed, buttons and sets. Now make the asparagus bed, and as soon as possible transplant the roots. Artichokes may now be taken up for pickling, and rest as soon as possible. Kale may now be planted out again. Thin out the rutabagas. Draw earth to the celery in clear, dry weather. Sow spinach, salsify and carrot. The above seeds and roots are all hardy for this climate, and by judicious fall and winter planting, they will be both increased in size and productiveness. If you have had a good yield from the garden this season, prepare now the food for the next season's crops. Who would think of purchasing a horse without first providing corn and fodder for him? Remember that crops eat as well as horses, and he will ever be the best and most profitable gardener, who finds from experiment, the specific food of the different plants.

A queer old gentleman being asked what he wished for dinner, replied, "An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin."

Onions.

Why is it that the Onion should be cultivated so much more extensively, and regarded so much more as a staple crop, in New England than in the Middle and Southern States?—*Southern Planter.*

Why is it? It is because we, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not. We here repeat what we have before stated, and fully demonstrated, that the Middle and Southern States are better adapted to growing Onions than the New England States. The only difficulty has been to keep them after they were grown; but if attention is paid to the different varieties, a constant succession of home grown onions may be had from Christmas to Christman again. For the early eating onion, plant the set, or large onion; plant as soon in the fall or winter as possible.—For a good keeping, the late kinds plant the black seed. Plant any time from September until March. They will perfect in June and July, and may be kept by spreading or bunching in a cool and airy place until spring.—The next best keeping kind is the top or button; these grow upon the end of the stalk, in the place of seed, and should be planted out as soon in the fall as possible; they make a large onion, frequently in clusters the first season, planted out the second season, produce the button on the top. They are not considered as delicate as those made from the black seed, but are more prolific and easier of culture. To make a good crop of onions, in any climate, the soil must be rich, wood ashes are a capital manure for onions.—*Soil of the South.*

The washer woman, who cut her throat with a bar of soap, is likely to recover.

"I'm opposed to the *drop* game," as the culprit said to the hangman.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally that they have received their New Stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver & Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, Razors, warranted to give every satisfaction, if not, to be returned; *PERFUMERIES, COMBS,* and a variety of *FANCY ARTICLES* for Ladies use.

Having availed themselves of every opportunity of purchasing from the best Manufactories and direct Importers, they are determined to compete with any House in the State for low prices and genuine articles.

BENNETT & LEWIS.

N. B. Watches & Clocks repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. All articles warranted as represented when sold.

Oct. 15, 42 tf

Valuable River Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out-buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.

41-tf

Herald copy 4 weeks and forward office.

...ow Southern Enterprise.

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

The Illustrated Family Friend,

A NEW and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and

EDITED BY S. A. GODMAN,

solicits examination and challenges comparison, with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, four elegant engravings each week.

Terms, $2 per annum; address,

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,
Columbia, South Carolina.

LOOK AT THIS,
AND PREPARE FOR IT.

I AM in need of, and must have MONEY.—Mechanics cannot get along without it. It is an unpleasant business for me to dun my customers; and I hope therefore that those who know themselves to be indebted on my books for the past and the present year, will call and settle by cash or note by the middle of December, without fail. Their bills will be prepared and ready.

N. B. The subscriber will sell cheap for cash, until the first of January next. Call and see. W. A. KENNEDY.

Nov. 12 46-4t

R. A. CRAWFORD. T. S. MILLS. E. R. MILLS.

CRAWFORD, MILLS & CO.,

HAVE located themselves near the Depot of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, MACKEREL, SALT, &c., &c.

All of which we offer at the lowest market prices for Cash or Produce.

We would respectfully invite the attention of those who visit our Town this winter with a view to lay in their Groceries to call and examine our stock.

N. B. Liberal advances made upon Cotton consigned to our friends in Charleston.

Oct. 29 44-tf

CHANGE.

THE subscriber having this day purchased the interest of A. Pinchback, in the firm of D. & A. Pinchback, will continue the business on his own account and name, at the same stand, (the new brick house near the Court House,) where he is prepared to sell Groceries at very low prices, and pay fair prices for Cotton and other Produce. Planters will find it to their interest to give him a call.

D. PINCHBACK.

Oct. 29 44-tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm of D. & A. Pinchback, are requested to call on D. Pinchback and settle up.

D. & A. PINCHBACK.

SEED RYE.

A QUANTITY of SEED RYE, just received, and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

DRY GOODS,
IN CHARLESTON, SO. CA.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS of European Dry Goods, are happy to inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving by every arrival from Europe, additions to as complete a Stock of **Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,** as has ever been offered in their market. *Good Goods* are furnished at *Low Prices*, and those who purchase in their city, are invited to examine *their Styles*, which will be found peculiarly adapted to the *Southern Trade.*

Ladies Dress Goods, and Domestic Fabrics, in every variety. Of *Negro Cloths, Blankets and Plantation Dry Goods,* a complete assortment. *Housekeeping Articles* in their line in every variety, together with a full stock of *Cassimeres, Vestings, and Cloths,* also, *Linens*, which will be found free from any mixture of *Cotton.*

All articles sold are guaranteed to prove as represented.

Terms Cash or City acceptance.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.
209 *Northwest Corner King and Market-sts.*
Charleston, Aug. 25 36-tf

Now is the Time!

THE subscribers being desirous of reducing their present Stock of Goods as much as possible, before purchasing their fall supply offer their stock at greatly reduced prices.—And for cash, purchasers can get goods almost at their own prices. As Cotton has fallen we are determined to come down in proportion. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock and prices.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.

July 23 30-tf

J. A. REEDY

IS now in receipt of his new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Extracts, Paints, Paint Brushes, Oils, Window Glass and Glassware.

—ALSO:—

A general assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c.

All of which have been carefully selected in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

Call at the *Chester Drug Store.*

Sept 10 37-tf

COD LIVER OIL.

RUSHTON, CLARK & Co's., celebrated Cod Liver Oil—also, A. B. & D. Sands. If not genuine the money will be refunded. For sale by J. A. REEDY.

PRESTON'S PORTABLE LEMONADE.

A GOOD substitute for the fresh Lemons.

J. A. REEDY.

MAKE GOOD WHEAT.

BLUE STONE for sale very cheap.

J. A. REEDY.

3000 lbs. pure White Lead. Also:—Putty, Window Glass, and Paint Brushes, for sale at the lowest prices.

J. A. REEDY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers will, on the first day of October, enter into a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the city of Charleston, under the name of O'NEALE & KENNEDY; and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the patronage of their friends and of the public.

Strict attention paid to the sale of Cotton and other Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

OFFICE, Fraser's Wharf.

[RICHARD] O'NEALE
[JOHN] KENNEDY.

R. O'Neale will reside in Columbia, where he may be consulted in relation to business designed for the house in Charleston.

Sept. 16 42 2mo

R. C. WEST'S
CLOTHING STORE.

CHESTER, S. C.

THE undersigned has on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

His stock was selected by himself in New York, *and bought for Cash.* He is, therefore satisfied that he can sell on as good terms as any other establishment.

Being a practical Tailor, he will warrant the workmanship of any of his Clothing, and make good any defects.

N. B. He still continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, and is prepared to make up clothing as heretofore.

R. C. WEST.

Oct. 1 40-tf

J. C. LIPFORD,

GADSDEN STREET, CHESTER, S. C.,

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and citizens in Chester, and adjoining Districts, that he is now prepared to purchase Cotton (for Cash) on the most liberal terms to the Planter, that this or any other adjoining market will afford.

His stock of Groceries is now very nearly complete, and consists in part of *Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Vinegar, Cheese, Mackerel, Liquors, assorted, &c., &c.,* together with a large quantity of *Dundee and Gunny Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c.*, all of which goods he will dispose of for Cash, at a small advance above cost, or exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

The Planters and citizens of Chester in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at prices that must please purchasers.

Sept. 24 39-tf

Settle Up! Settle Up!!

I HAVE closed my Saddle and Harness Making business, and desire that all who are indebted on my books will settle up by Cash or Note—the former preferred. As circumstances make it absolutely necessary that my books be closed, I trust that my friends will pay attention to this notice.

HARTWELL SLEDGE.

Oct. 1 40-tf

Money Wanted.

I have a large amount due me on my books for the horse and carriage hire, and am in urgent need of money. Will those indebted do me the favor to settle there accounts by cash, at their earliest convenience.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Lard!

A LOT of LEAF LARD, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

CASTOR OIL.

FRESH and good, for sale by the gallon or bottle, cheap. J. A. REEDY.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
CARROLL & FARLEY,

HAVE just received a new and carefully selected assortment of **Fall & Winter**

Ready-Made Clothing,

which was purchased at the North by one of the firm, *for Cash.* The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their stock.

They also invite attention to their assortment

—OF—

Broad-Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.

They have also on hand a supply of the much admired

Rock Island Jeans.

Also: An assortment of *Shirts, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, &c.*

Also: An assortment of Gents', Boys' and Childrens' CAPS.

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of business.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to *warrant* all clothing sold by them, and to make good all defects.

Tailoring, in all its branches, still carried on; and garments made to order on short notice.

DANIEL CARROLL. W. F. FARLEY.

Oct. 29 44-tf

Fruits, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c.,

AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of

CANDIES, FRUITS,

Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine and tallow.)

Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)

Mackerel,

No. 1 and 2, half-kits: and all varieties of

CHILDRENS' TOYS.

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

WILLIAM WALKER.

July 9 28-tf

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile Firm of Pagan & Wilson, in this place, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on at the same stand by Messrs. A. G. Pagan & Co., to whom we most heartily recommend those of our friends who have thought proper heretofore to patronize us.

JAMES PAGAN.
J. S. WILSON.

Chester S. C. Sept. 12, 1851. 3m

NOTICE.

THE Books, Notes, &c., of the firm of Pagan & Wilson, will be kept at the old stand, and Mr. Wilson will attend to settling up the business. We hope that all those who know themselves indebted will call soon and settle, as it is indispensable that but little time should be consumed in winding up the business. We hope that this notice may be observed, and not put us to the trouble and disagreeable task of private dunning.

PAGAN & WILSON.

Chester, S. C., Sept., 22, 1851. 3m

NOTICE.

THE entire stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., of the firm of Pagan & Wilson, having been purchased by us, we expect to continue the business at the same stand, where we expect to be able to furnish our friends every article in the

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods Line, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

which the people of this community may need and upon as good terms as they can be purchased any where else. We would therefore solicit a call from those who wish to purchase, feeling confident that we will be able to make it a matter of interest for them to do so.

A. G. PAGAN & CO.

A. G. PAGAN.
JAMES PAGAN.
R. A. PAGAN.
T. S. FAYSSOUX.

Chester, S. C. Sept. 22, 1851. 2m

NOTICE.

James Pagan. R. A. Pagan.
T. S. Fayssoux. A. G. Pagan.

HAVE this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JAMES PAGAN & CO., for the purpose of doing a general

Grocery & Produce Business,

near the Chester Depot, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, about one-half mile east of the Court House.

They will keep on hand at all times, a full and well selected assortment of

Groceries, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Negro Kerseys, Shoes, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.,

which will be sold on as fair terms to purchasers as can be done by any other house in our Town. They also offer to purchase all kinds of produce offered in this market.

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Chester, S. C., Sept. 22, 1851. 39-tf

FURNITURE.



J. I. PARISH, has just received at his old stand below Mr. Aiken's Cotton Gin Factory, a large lot of Walnut and Mahogany Vineers, Mahogany Plank, &c. Also, Guilt Moulding for Portraits, Looking Glass & Picture Frames.

Lumber and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Furniture.

COFFINS of City style furnished at a few hours notice.

Sept. 10 37-tf

Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint.

A Cheap and durable article.

J. A. REEDY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(PER SQUARE OF 20 LINES SOLID BOURGEOIS.)

Single insertion	$1.00	Two months	$4 00
Two insertions	1.50	Three "	5 50
Three do.	1.87½	Four "	6 75
Four do.	2.25	Six "	9 00
And 50 cents for each additional insertion.		And $1 per square or each additional month.	

No advertisement will be considered less than one square; but in those exceeding a square, the excess, if it do not exceed a half-square, will be charged in proportion as a half-square.

Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, will be charged $1 per square, for each insertion.

For announcing a Candidate, $5 in advance. For advertising Estrays Tolled, $2, to be paid in advance by the Magistrate. For inserting notices of intended applications to the Legislature, for Acts of Incorporation or for other purposes, $5, to be paid for by the person handing in the notice.

20,000 PERSONS CURED.
NO RELIEF, NO PAY!

THE Public are respectfully informed that Dr. Tobias has adopted the above as his motto since he has introduced his invaluable

VENETIAN LINIMENT,

On sale in the United States—now over 3 years.

☞ During that period, every bottle sold has been warranted to give Relief, if used according to the directions, or the money would be refunded; and no Agent was allowed to have it on sale without he would warrant it.

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES

Have been sold, and not one in a thousand have been returned!

Wherever it has been introduced it has supersedep every other Liniment, and, with scarcely any advertising, has quietly won public confidence. Now, there are hundreds of families that are never without it.—This has been done by private recommendation, chiefly from those who have been cured by it of obstinate Diseases.

When every other remedy has proved ineffectual.

Many persons have said, on reading my pamphlet, that it cures too many complaints; but I have replied, "Use it according to the directions, and if you do not get relieved, your money will be returned." More, I cannot say: for if I confer no benefit I ask no remuneration. All that is asked is a fair trial; then I am assured there will be no dissatisfaction.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Cramp, Vomiting, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Swellings, Old Sores, Bruises Coughs, Croup, Mumps, Chapped Hands, Wens, Corns, Mosquito Bites, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Weakness in the Limbs, Back, and Chest; Pains in the Joints, Hemorrhage, &c.

Thousands of certificates can be seen at the depot.

☞ Full Directions wrapped up with every Bottle.

LADIES

can find no article that will so quickly and harmlessly remove Pimples and Blotches from the Neck, Face and Hands.

CROUP,

which carries off hundreds of Children annually, can be averted by the timely application of the Venetian Liniment. If parents would observe their children, and when the eyes are heavy, or the breathing slightly thick, they would rub the neck and chest well with the liniment, they never would have to suffer that distressing complaint.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

it cures, as certainly as it is applied. But inflammatory requires the aid of a physician as internal treatment is requisite.

Persons suffering from Weakness or Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, will find relief in a few applications of this Liniment. It opens the Pores, besides strengthening the muscles.

TOOTHACHE is cured by it in a few minutes.

VOMITING is immediately stopped by it, and when the stomach will not retain medicine or food, take 20 drops of Liniment in half a wine glass full of water—then nothing will be rejected.

CHOLERA and DYSENTERY were cured in hundreds of cases, when last in this country, by the timely use of this Liniment.

It is also warranted superior to any thing else to alleviate and cure.

CUTS, BURNS, OLD SORES, SWELLINGS, &c

☞ Depot No. 228 Greenwich street, New York.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

This Liniment is as internal as well as external Remedy, and is warranted harmless.

☞ See that every Bottle has Dr Tobias' written signature, as no other is genuine.

J. A REEDY.
Wholesale and Retail Agent, Chester, S. C.
Nov. 12.

HOUSE'S
Family & Plantation Medicines
House's Indian Tonic.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.

A pleasant and never failing cure for Chills or Ague Fever, in three hours, and a Remedy in Bilious and Remittent Fever.

THE cures found on the wrapper of Nine and Ten years standing, are the most remarkable recorded, proving it clearly to have been superior to every other known remedy in curing intermittents. Persons of Bilious or Debilitated habits, will soon find relief from using it. Nursing mothers, who need something to invigorate and strengthen them, will find it the very thing, taken in large table-spoonful doses three or four times a day. Do try it. Price One Dollar per bottle.

HOUSE'S VEGETABLE PILLS,

Are worthy a place in every family, and as a general Family Medicine, the best in the World. They are happily combined so as to act directly upon the whole animal economy, and assist nature in expelling all morbid or acrid humors, which engender disease. They are the only reliable cure ever discovered for Rheumatism. Try them, ye afflicted ones; dry up your tears and cease your groans, for there is yet good in store for you. So great is their popularity, that orders for them to be sent to the distant parts of the country, through the mail, are frequently received.

No person or planter, who has ever tried them, would willingly dispense with them. We appeal to the hundreds who have used them, for the truth of what we say. Price 25 Cents per box.

The above valuable medicine are for sale by

DAVEGA & BENNETT.
Agents for Chesterville, S. C.

August 30.

THE GREAT SUMMER MEDICINE

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of

YELLOW DOCK & SARSAPARILLA.

FOR the cure of all diseases or disorders generated by impure blood. Its great success justly entitles it to the name of the Great American Specific.

So far as it is known it is universally appreciated, and many eminent physicians use it daily in their practice with the most happy effects, and certify that it is the best extract in existence, and the only one that stands the test of time. Every year adds to its great popularity, and multiplies its astonishing cures. The victim of Hereditary Scrofula, with suppurating glands, honeycombed flesh, and *caries* eating into his bones finds Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla a balm for his afflictions. His horrible torments are assuaged, and his malady not only relieved but

PERMANENTLY CURED.

It may be safely asserted from the results of past experience, that "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," is, beyond all comparison, the

MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ON EARTH

for the following diseases, and all others proceeding from Vitiated Blood, Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Botches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Enlargements and Pains of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Affections or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in life, Liver Complaint, Ague and Fever, Intermitting Fever, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Plethora of Blood in the Head, Piles, Pains in the Back, Sides, Breast, and all forms of Muscular, Glandular and Skin Diseases. It is a sovereign specific for General Debility, and the best renovator of a broken constitution. It braces and re-invigorates every organ, promotes activity and regularity in every function, and produces that condition of the whole physical system, which is the best security for Long Life!

Let all who wish to purge the blood from the impurities contracted from the free indulgence of the appetite during the winter, and to prepare the system to Resist Summer Epidemics resort now to "Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," which is proving itself an antidote for many of the most malignant diseases that flesh is heir to, and they will never be disappointed; for in this remedy the public faith has never wavered—never can waver; for it is founded on experience, in fact their want of faith in other and spurious compounds is also founded in experience. They Box from Mineral Nostrums to seek home, life and vigor from this

PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY.

Therefore, however, broken down in health and sprits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery, for the public fully understand that his hope of physical restoration lies only in "Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and persuade him for his Life's Sake to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.—As a means of regulating all the functions of

WOMAN'S DELICATE ORGANIZATION,

it has no equal in the materia medica, and at that critical period of life when the first stage of her decline commences its cordial and invigorating properties will enable her to

PASS THE CRISIS SAFELY.

☞ None genuine unless put up in large bottles, containing a quart, and name of the syrup blown in the glass, with the written signature "S. F. Bennett" on the out-side wrapper.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by SCOVIL & MEAD, 113 Chartres-st., N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed

Sold by J. A. REEDY, Chester, S. C.; W. A. MORRISON & CO., Winnsboro, S. C.; A. FITCH, Columbia, S. C. Aug. 27—3m

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

BURNING Fluid and Spirit Gas, of best quality, for sale by J. A. REEDY.

THIS PAGE CONTAINS FLAWS AND OTHER DEFECTS WHICH MAY APPEAR ON THE FILM

49

CHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Green	₩ bush	75 @	1.00
Dried	"	— @	—
BAGGING, Dundee	₩ yard	13 @	15
Country	"	16 @	17
BALE ROPE	₩ lb	9 @	11
BACON, Sides	"	13 @	15
Cribs	"	13 @	15
BUTTER, Country	"	10 @	12½
BEESWAX	"	— @	20
CHEESE	"	11 @	15
COFFEE, Rio	"	10 @	12
Java	"	15 @	17
FLOUR, Country	₩ bbl	— @	6.00
Northern	"	— @	—
GRAIN, Corn	₩ bushel	90 @	1.00
Oats	"	80 @	90
Wheat	"	— @	1.00
Peas	"	— @	75
LARD	₩ lb	13 @	15
MOLASSES, W. I.	₩ gal.	40 @	45
N. Orleans	"	50 @	55
PEACHES, peeled	₩ bush	— @	—
" unpeeled	"	— @	—
RICE	"	3 50 @	4 00
SUGARS, Loaf	₩ lb	12 @	15
Crushed	"	— @	12
Porto Rico	"	7 @	10
N. Orleans	"	7 @	11
N. O Refined	"	11 @	12½
SALT	₩ Sack	1 60 @	1.75
SHOT	₩ lb	8 @	10
MACKEREL, No 1	bbl	15 @	16
No. 2	"	13 @	14
No. 3	"	10 @	12½
MEAL, Corn	₩ bush	— @	1 00
TALLOW	₩ lb	10 @	12½
EGGS	₩ doz	8 @	10
FOWLS	₩ pair	20 @	25
CABBAGE, (head)	"	5 @	8.
POTATOES, Sweet	₩ bush	62 @	75
Irish	"	75 @	1 00

Lewisville Female Seminary.

[10 Miles East of Chesterville.]

MRS. A. S. WYLIE, Principal.

ASSISTED BY

MRS. LEWIS, of the Columbia Institute, Tenn.
Miss H. S. KELLOGG, a graduate of Castleton Seminary, Vt.

TRUSTEES:

L. A. Beckham, Wilmot S. Gibbs,
James B. Magill, W. A. Rosboro',
James Drennan, William Knox,
John Cherry.

The exercises of this Seminary, (situated 10 miles East of Chesterville,) will be commenced on the 5th day of January next. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 5 months each; the *first* to commence on the 5th January, and end the 5th June, and the *second* to commence 22d July, and end 22d December.

Terms, per Session.

Pestalozzian Department	$4.00
Junior	6.00
Senior	9.00
Music, Piano or Guitar	18.00
Use of Instruments	2.00
Linear Drawing	8.00
Theorem	8.00
Monochromatic Painting, 15 lessons	5.00
Latin or French	8.00
Wax Work	8.00
Fancy Needle Work of all kinds	8.00
Use of Drawing Patterns, Drawing Book, &c.	50
Boarding	$1.50
Washing, per month	1.00
Stationary	1.00

In addition to instruction in the branches enumerated above, courses of Lectures will be delivered to the pupils, on *Mental* and *Moral Philosophy* and the *Evidences of Christianity* by the Rev. L. McDONALD; and on *Chemistry*, (with the aid of suitable apparatus,) by Wm. and A. P. WYLIE, and Prof. MOLLY.

This school will be a very desirable one, and recommends itself to parents and guardians as well by the very moderate rates of tuition as by the healthiness of its location and the competence of its instructors.

Much more time and attention will be given to the healthful exercise of the pupils than is usual in similar institutions.

The best books of reference will be kept at hand for the use of the school. In sickness, the pupils will be attended free of charge.

It is desirable that pupils should begin with the session, but they will only be charged from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made for occasional absence.—In cases of *protracted* illness the proper discount will be allowed.

All accounts must be paid at the end of each session.

Any person sending seven boarders to this Seminary will be entitled to send one free of charge.

Communications may be addressed to Mrs. WYLIE, Lewisville P. O., Chester District.

References.

Ex. Gov. Jno. P. RICHARDSON,	Sumter.
Gen'l. J. W. CANTEY,	Camden.
SAM'L SPENCE, Esq.,	"
MINOR CLINTON, Esq.,	Lancaster.
S. B. EMMONS, Esq.,	"

Bascomville Female Seminary.

THE Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce to the public that the exercises of this School will commence on Monday, the 1st of December next, under the direction of Miss F. J. BIGELOW, former Principal of Fishing Creek Female Seminary.

A commodious house has been fitted up for the accommodation of the School, and the Trustees are *resolved* to make this not only a permanent School but one which *all* parents and friends of education can safely delight in patronising. Therefore, no pains or expense will be spared by them or their Teacher to accomplish their object.

Boarders will find good accommodation near the Seminary upon reasonable terms.

Competent assistance will be procured to take charge of the Music and ornamental Departments.

Rates of Tuition,

PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary class, including Reading, Writing and Spelling	$5 00
Second class, including Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography	$6 00
Third class, including Algebra, Geometry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Rhetoric, History, Astronomy and all the higher branches of an English education	$8 00
French Language, extra	$10 00
Latin Language extra	$10 00
Drawing and Painting, extra	$5 00
Needle Work, extra	$5 00
Music on Piano	$18 00
Use of Piano	$2 00

J. G. BACKSTROM,
Sec. of the Board of Trustees.
Bascomville, Nov. 1851 tf.

Olive Oil.

OLIVE OIL of best quality, in Bottles and Florence Flasks—warranted pure.

ALSO:

Sweet Oil or Drait, in any quantity, for Mechanic use. Call and see. For sale by
J. A. REEDY.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would say to their customers and the public generally, that they have lately bought a general stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

in Charleston, which will compare with any stock. They offer Goods low for cash or approved customers.

ALSO:

A general stock of *GROCERIES*, which will be sold low for Cash. Buyers would do well to examine before they purchase.

They expect to buy Cotton and Country Produce in general.

ALSO:

A lot of Wetherill & Brothers' Pure White Lead, warranted pure, which they will sell at a reduced price.

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.
Oct. 22 44-tf

Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods!!

BATON ROUGE, S. C.

THE undersigned is now receiving his stock of **Fall and Winter Goods**, embracing almost every article kept in a Retail Store. As he intends removing to the West this winter, he now offers his Goods to any *Punctual Customer* and to those purchasing for *Cash*, lower than the same quality of Goods have ever been sold in this market.

He would also notify all persons indebted to him on contracts before the first day of January, 1851, that in consequence of his business having to be settled here soon, they had better call and settle the same forthwith.

WM. McCULLOUGH.
Baton Rouge, Oct. 23 43-2m

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Earthenware, China, and Glassware.

H. E. NICHOLS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAS just received, by the ships *John Ravenel* and the *Huguenot*, direct from Liverpool, and by other arrivals from various sources, much larger additions than usual to his stock of

Earthenware, China, and Glassware,

now comprising a full assortment, and consists, among other articles, of the following:

French *CHINA*, newest shapes—Plain White, Gold Band, and Decorated.
French and English China Fancy *ARTICLES*.
IRON STONE and superior White Granite *WARE*, of China finish.
Newest patterns Colored *WARES*.
Cut, Moulded, and Plain *GLASSWARE*, of every variety.
Oil, Lard, Fluid, and Pine Oil. Hanging, Desk, Parlor, and Store *LAMPS*.
Factory and Mill *LAMPS*, of best construction.
English Tin Steak *DISHES*, Coffee *URNS*, with Lamps to each.
Wire and Tin Dish and Plate *COVERS* & *TRAYS*.
Table *CUTLERY*, Table *MATS*, *CASTORS*, Britannia and Silver-Plated *GOODS*.
And other Housekeeping articles, at low prices.

As we are constantly receiving our Goods direct from the Manufactories in Europe, we get them as low as any one in the city of Charleston, and we offer everything at same prices.—We therefore respectfully request a close inspection of our Stock and prices, by every person.

H. E. NICHOLS,
Near the Post Office.
N. B. Packing for the country warranted.
Oct. 1 42 tf.

Commissioner's Sale.

D. G. Stinson, Adm'r., et al. vs. J. W. Stinson, et al. } Bill to marshall assets, &c.

I will expose to public sale at Chester Court House on the first Monday in January next, a plantation or tract of land belonging to the estate of William M. Stinson, dec'd., containing 200 acres, more or less, lying in Chester District, waters of Catawba River and Fishing Creek, and bounded by lands of Dr. William Cloud, Massey Terrell and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—Credit of 12 months with good sureties.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.
Nov. 20, 4t.

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad.

FROM and after to-day, 30th instant, the Passenger Train will leave Columbia daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m., and *Chesterville* at ½ 12 m.

From Chesterville there is a tri-weekly line of stages to Yorkville and Charlotte, leaving Chesterville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on the arrival of the Train.

All freight and extra baggage by Passenger Train must be prepaid.

The Freight Trains leave each end of the road daily, except Sundays.

WM. M. STOCKTON,
Chief Engineer.
Oct. 8 41-tf

Books! Books!! Books!!!

DODD'S Lectures to Young Men.
American Chesterfield,
Devil on Two Sticks.
Cook Books—various authors.
Farmer's Companion.
Combe's Phrenology.
Flora's Interpreter.
Albums—various authors.
Blacklock's Treatise on Sheep.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees.
For sale by
J. McKEE.
Oct. 29 44-tf

Bank Agency.

THE subscribers having an Agency of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, are prepared to discount Cotton drafts on Charleston or Columbia, and sell exchange on New York or Charleston on the most liberal terms.

McLURE & HARRIS.
Nov. 10 46-tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber offers three plantations for sale or rent, 3 and 4 miles West of Yorkville. Any person wishing to purchase will please apply to J. L. SUTTON.
Nov. 18 47-2m

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans. 40 tf

DRY HIDES!

WE will barter goods, on the most favorable terms, for a quantity of Dry Hides.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

LAMP OIL and Train Oil.
J. A. REEDY.

Lard, Tallow & Beeswax

FOR sale by
Y. PAGAN & CO.

TO THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FALL TERM, 1851.

THE Commissioners for Public Buildings for Chester District, do make the following report, viz: We have few transactions to report. As it is in contemplation to build a New Court House, eight thousand dollars were appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, but no authority was given to the Commissioners to dispose of the Old Court House, or to purchase a new lot for the building: Therefore, the Board did not feel at liberty to proceed with the building or purchase a lot for the same.

The Receipts and Expenditures will appear as exhibited in the account of the Treasurer, hereunto attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ROSBOROUGH,
Chairman of the Board.
SAMUEL McALILEY, *Secretary.*

The Commissioners of Public Buildings, in account current with J. Rosborough, Clerk of the Court of Chester District and Treasurer of the Board.

1851.	DR.		
Mar. 5.	To cash paid Davega & Bennett, for glass and putty for Court House,	$4 55	
" 29.	To cash paid Mat. Williams, for the use of 2 hands for washing windows, and brushing out and cleaning the Court House	1 50	
May	To cash paid McCarter & Allen, for books for the Offices	24 50	
June 30.	To cash paid T. A. Walker, for sweeping Court House	1 00	
July 24	To cash paid S. M'Ninch, for cure Rocks for Jail Lot	1 65	
Aug. 13.	To cash paid S. M'Ninch, for Rocks, Hauling and Laying curb of Jail Lot,	14 63	
Oct.	To cash paid J. Clark, for labor of girl and brushing out rooms in Court House	1 00	
Nov. 1.	To J. & T. Dunovant, account for 2 pair Blankets for Jail	7 00	
Nov. 1.	To J. & T. Dunovant, for Roping for Well	93	
" 1.	To Brawley & Alexander account for 6 yds. Baze for windows at 75 cts.	4 50	
" 1.	To balance in hand of Treasurer	1,392 47	
		$1,453 73	
1850.	CR.		
Nov. 4.	By balance in the hand of the Treasurer as per last Return	$560 02	
Sept. 16.	By cash received of Jas. Fagan, Sheriff, George Doigs Fine	150 00	
	Also, for interest thereon,	23 71	
Sept. 16.	By cash received of Jas. Fagan, Sheriff, Robert Fees Recognizance	250 00	
	Also, for 2 years interest,	35 00	
Sept. 16.	By cash received of Jas. Fagan, Ex Sheriff, A. B. Brown's Recognizance, estreated	250 00	
	Also, for 2 years interest,	35 00	
Sept. 30.	By cash received of H. C. Brawley, on Recognizance, estreated as security for Caleb Huffman	50 00	
Oct. 14.	By cash received of John Charles, Adm'r., on Recognizance, estreated of Robert McNinch, surety for W. G. McNinch, deceased	50 00	
Oct. 14.	By cash received of John Charles, Adm'r., on Recognizance, estreated of Robert McNinch, surety for W. G. McNinch, deceased	50 00	
Nov. 1.	By balance on hand	$1,453 73	

J. ROSBOROUGH, *Treasurer.*

TEACHER WANTED.

AN election will take place on *Tuesday the 23d. December next* for a Teacher to take charge of the Chesterville Male Academy, for the ensuing year. The school for the past year, under the direction of Mr. GILES J. PATTERSON, has been worth about $1000.

The Teacher will receive the emoluments of the school. Applicants must be competent to prepare young men under their charge to enter S. C. College, or any other College in the United States, and be of good moral character; of which requisites, testimonials will be required.

Persons desirous of the situation will please address the undersigned.

SAM'L. McALILEY,
Ch'mn. Board Trustees.
Nov. 19, 4t
*** Charleston Courier will copy weekly for four weeks.

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of land of about **Four hundred Acres**, situated three and one quarter miles from York village, and within two miles of the York and Chester Rail Road, also within half a mile of a Grist and Saw Mill. The land lies on both sides of the road leading from Yorkville to Pinckney Ferry, on which there is an extensive Gold Mine and other valuable minerals; also dwellings on the same. The land, most of which is clothed with a heavy growth of valuable timber and wood, and good for cotton corn, &c. Also a Gold Mill, situated on Turkey Creek, within about one mile of the Gold Mine, with three Runners. Also, a good plantation of

145 ACRES

of land, with good buildings on the same, and well timbered and watered; fifty or sixty acres cleared, with some good bottom land, and under fence, lying in Gaston county, N. C., about seventeen miles from York Court House. Title indisputable. If desired, part of the purchase money can remain on security. Any person wishing to purchase the above property, or any part of the same, will please call on the subscriber, four miles from Yorkville on the Pinckney Road.

BENJAMIN STILES.
York District, Sept. 9, 47-6t

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her plantation, situated in Chester District, about 7 miles North of the Court House, near the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, and within a quarter of a mile of a Turn Out. The tract contains about 320 or 330 acres, the larger part of it uncleared, well watered, with two good springs, and improved with a good framed Dwelling, a good Gin-House, and all necessary out-buildings.—The land is well suited to the cultivation of grain or Cotton.

There is on the premises an excellent Orchard, recently improved by a large number of choice grafts. Also, an unimproved medicinal Spring, believed to be valuable.

Reasonable indulgence will be given if desired.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT.
Nov. 26, 4t

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

CLOTHING!

TO BE FOUND AT

J. BARNETT'S,

UNDER CONGAREE HOUSE AND OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

I AM determined not to be undersold by any establishment in Columbia, and will satisfy all that call as to quality and price. A large assortment of

Boy's and Children's Clothing.

Dec. 3 1m

POSITIVELY

SELLING OFF AT COST!

FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.

WM. M. NICHOLSON & CO.,

HAVE this day determined to make an entire change in their business, and to accomplish this they offer to the people their entire stock of *NEW GOODS AT COST!!*

Our Goods are all new, none of them having been on hand longer than six months; the greatest part of them having been bought this Fall. We offer to the people an inducement which has never been offered before, viz:

A New and well Selected Stock of Goods at Cost!!

Our Stock consists in part of—Saddle Blankets, Negro Blankets, Negro Kerseys and Plains, Plaid and Plain Linseys, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue, Green, Drab and Black Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Fancy and Plain Silk Vestings, Bioley's Black French Cloths and Cassimeres, Rock Island and Northern Jeans, Flannels. A great variety of Linens, such as Pillow Case Linen, Shirting Linen, Diapers, Towelings, &c., &c., &c.

LADIES GOODS:—Cashmeres, deLains, Plaids, Plain, Black and Figured Dress Silks, Striped and Figured Chene Silks, White Goods of every description, Calicoes in great variety, Ladies Shoes, English, French and Scotch Ginghams, Plain, Black and Figured Alpaccas: And a great many other articles not here mentioned.

COME AND SEE!!!

GREAT BARGAINS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT,

HAVE just received a large and handsome assortment of *Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,*

SUCH AS:

Fancy Silks, plain and figured.
Plain and Watered Black Silks,
Colored and Mourning Cashmeres and DeLains,
Plain and figured Alpacas, (new designs.)
Changeable Poplins, (something new.)
English and French Ginghams.
American and English Prints, (very cheap)
Bonnet, Neck and Sash Ribbons,
Embroidered Chimazetts and Collars,
Muslin Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Black and colored Silk Mantillas,
Shawls of every style,
Kid and Cashmere Gloves,
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Superior English and French Blankets,
Negro Blankets and Kerseys.

ALSO:

A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, suitable for Mens' and Boys' wear.

ALSO:

A complete assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs & Medicines, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Bonnets, Crockery & Glassware.

ALSO:

A very large stock of *READY-MADE CLOTHING*, which we are selling at the very lowest prices. Persons in want of good and cheap goods can obtain them by calling at

Davega & Bennett's.
Oct 29 44-tf

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!

HENRY & HERNDON,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Cities their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY IN

DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing,
School Books and Paper,
Carpetings, Rugs, &c.,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Wooden and Hollow-Ware,
GROCERIES, assorted.

HARDWARE,
[redacted]
Leather,
[redacted]

White Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Paint Brushes and Window Glass, Glass, China and Stone Ware, &c., &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of Goods not usually kept in this part of the country. The above Goods were bought lately (during the pressure) for Cash; and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to satisfy any purchaser acquainted with the value of goods. The public are invited to examine this stock—something may be gained by an examination.

FRUIT, CONFECTIONARY

AND

GROCERY STORE.

JOHN L. ALBRIGHT

HAS removed his establishment to the house east of the Court House, on the main street leading to the Depot and nearly opposite to the Store of McLure & Harris.

He returns his thanks for the past patronage of the public, and would now invite attention to his stock of

Fruits, of all varieties, green and dried, viz: Oranges, Apples, Lemons, Pine Apples, Bananas, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, &c.
Confectionaries, a select assortment of the best quality.
Cigars, of the choicest brands, the Rio Hondo, Amarillo, Regalia, Havana Cheroots, and other excellent varieties.
Preserves, Pickles, Catsups, Syrups.
Cans of Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon and Mackerel.
Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking, all qualities and prices.
Porter, an excellent article, in quart and pint bottles.

GROCERIES, VIZ:

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Salt.—MACKEREL, *in barrels, half barrels & kitts.*

Children's Toys.—A large and select assortment, of all varieties.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Selected with care by competent persons, viz: Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Flutinas, Banjos.

Having made arrangements to keep his stock constantly replenished with fresh supplies from Charleston, he is determined to suffer the community to want for nothing in his line, and at prices that shall not be complained of.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

ANTICIPATING a large increase of business to our Town, as a legitimate effect of the Rail Road shortly to be completed to this point, we have purchased, and are now receiving the most extensive Stock of Goods, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public, consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS AND PUTTY, HARDWARE & CROCKERY.

GROCERIES—*Consisting of* **COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, RICE, CHEESE, FISH, BACON SIDES, SUGAR CURED HAMS.**

BAGGING—Gunny and Dundee, Bale Rope and Twine,

all of which they are disposed to sell very low for Cash. They believe in the truth of the old saying, that "the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We would say, therefore, to our friends who wish to *buy low for Cash*, come one, come all.—They will also receive in exchange for goods all kinds of Country Produce.

Sept. 17 39 tf

Business Cards.

DR. STRINGFELLOW

WILL be found hereafter during the day in his office in Major Eaves' new building or at Dr. Reedy's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professionally absent.

Punctual attention will be given to all calls.
Nov. 12 46

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. T. WALKER



WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts, that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.
July 16 29-tf

DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the visinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.
May 23 25 tf

E. ELLIOTT.

SKY LIGHT DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes.

ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."
April 16 16-tf

J. A. WILLIAMSON,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery,
CHESTER, S. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Districts of Chester, York, Lancaster or Fairfield.

☞ Office adjoining the one occupied by MATTHEW WILLIAMS, Esq.
July 30 31-tf

JOHN B. DeSAUSSURE,

FACTOR.

ADGER'S WHARF.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Attends to selling of *Cotton, Rice*, and other *Country Produce*.
Sept. 17 36-4m

WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN,

Factor,

No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.,

Is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of

Rice, Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &c

REFERENCES:

Charleston.—Messrs. Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co., H. W. Conner, George A. Hopley, Alonzo J. White, J. R. Bates.
Greenville, S. C.—Tandy Walker, Esq.
Baltimore.—Tiffany, Ward & Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chandler, French & Co., Wm. S. Townsend & Co.
Huntsville, Ala.—Cabaniss & Shepherd, J. F. Demoville.
July 16 29-1y

JACKSON & MELTON,

(John B. Jackson.....C. Davis Melton.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of LAW, for the District of YORK.

☞ OFFICE, one door North of Goore's Hotel
Yorkville, Nov. 23 51—tf

F. E. Fraser,

Factor, Commission Merchant

AND FORWARDING AGENT,

Southern Wharf, Charleston, South Carolina.

Nov. 30 1-tf

Cash Advancements

WILL be made on Produce left in our care to be shipped to Charleston and sold by Commission Merchants, of long experience in business, and of undoubted integrity. Persons who desire to send their Cotton or other Produce, may rely on having their business done in a satisfactory manner.

HENRY & HERNDON
Oct. 29 44-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT erected and improved by Dr W. W. Mobley, situated on one of the back streets in this place, is offered at private sale. The house is conveniently arranged, and pleasantly situated. The well on the lot is of free-stone water. For terms, apply to Dr. A. P. WYLIE.
Oct. 7. 41 tf

Cotton Osnaburgs.

WE have on hand a large stock of Cotton Osnaburgs manufactured in Lexington District, S. C. We offer them to Merchants as low or lower than they can be had elsewhere. We must sell the goods, and to Merchants if we can. JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Corn for Sale.

AT the Store of
JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Straw Cutters.

OF a superior kind, for sale by
A. G. PAGAN & CO., or
JAS. PAGAN & CO.

Bagging! Bagging!!

WE offer for sale to Merchants 10 or 20 bales of Gunny Bagging, on better terms than it can be purchased at in the State.

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Bureaus.

A FEW Mahogany Bureaus with Marble Slabs. For sale by
JOHN McKEE.
Sept. 24 39-tf

Tea! Tea!!

THE best quality of Black and Green Tea, from the Canton Tea Company, for sale as cheap as ever at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Corn Starch.

AN excellent article, either for table use or the Laundry. For sale by
J. A. REEDY.

Yeast! Yeast!!

THOSE infallible Yeast Powders, for sale by wholesale or retail. J. A. REEDY.

THIS PAGE CONTAINS FLAWS AND OTHER DEFECTS WHICH MAY APPEAR ON THE FILM